

Schools take centre stage in campaign

Teachers target 52 areas for pre-election strikes

By Philip Webster and Nicholas Wood

Education became the central issue of the election campaign yesterday after teachers unveiled plans to strike in 52 areas 10 days before polling.

Meanwhile, Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave a clear indication that she hoped the Conservatives' opt-out scheme would lead to more grammar schools.

The Prime Minister also confirmed that schools choosing to become independent of councils will be able to use written tests to assess potential pupils, provoking renewed opposition charges that the Conservatives intend to introduce back-door selection.

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, said

that Tory education policy was now a "total shambles".

Mr Paddy Ashdown, Alliance education spokesman, said that the Conservatives had not worked out their proposals or had tried to disguise their true intentions. Either way, these "divisive and dangerous" policies would destroy the national education service painfully constructed over the past 40 years.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers said that 50,000 members would be taking part in half-day strikes

in the run-up to polling in 52 local authorities — half of England and Wales.

They accuse the Government of depriving them of "basic civil rights" by suspending negotiating rights and imposing a 16.4 per cent pay rise over 21 months and new contracts of employment. But the unions have promised that they will not disrupt public examinations, which start next Monday, or exam classes.

The leaders' decision to bow to pressure from grassroots activists will ensure that education remains a high media profile throughout the election campaign — and one that could yet rebound on Labour.

Although ministers were anticipating winning political kudos from securing classroom peace after more than

two years of sporadic disruption, they are ready to change tack and seek to link Mr Kinnock's party to the walk-outs and loss of schooling.

One senior aide of Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, said last night: "The unions are using children as political ammunition against the Government and that is unforgivable."

Labour's sensitivity about the issue was underlined last month when Mr Radice opposed to the unions to call off their strikes during the election campaign. Last week, Mr Radice said that the decision to mount a fresh wave of disruption highlighted the case for voting Labour.

As the opposition parties continue to exploit the confusion over the Conservative manifesto's proposals, Mrs Thatcher stated categorically in a radio interview that there would be no return to the 11-plus and that parents would not be charged for children's education.

The undertakings were given emphatically in a swiftly prepared speech on Saturday by Mr Baker, in an attempt to clarify the policy. This followed Mrs Thatcher's press conference on Friday when she did not rule out a return to selection, and raised doubts over how the new schools would be funded.

Her remarks yesterday were another attempt to clear up the uncertainty and to combat the charge that the Conservatives have rushed badly thought-out proposals into the manifesto.

Mrs Thatcher said that when schools opted-out they

Continued on page 4, col 1

Tories on attack after key seat poll

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

After the setback of an opinion poll putting Labour ahead in the key marginal seats, the Conservatives plan to go on the attack in the election campaign this week.

There will be big speeches from both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Norman Tebbit, the party chairman, launching an all-out assault on the Labour Party.

Meanwhile Labour's strategists, heartened by the small but steady advance for their party in national opinion polls, are considering running for a second time the controversial party political broadcast devoted entirely to Mr Neil Kinnock.

The broadcast irritated left wingers but saw the party leader's rating with the public improve by a net 16 per cent, according to the party's private polls.

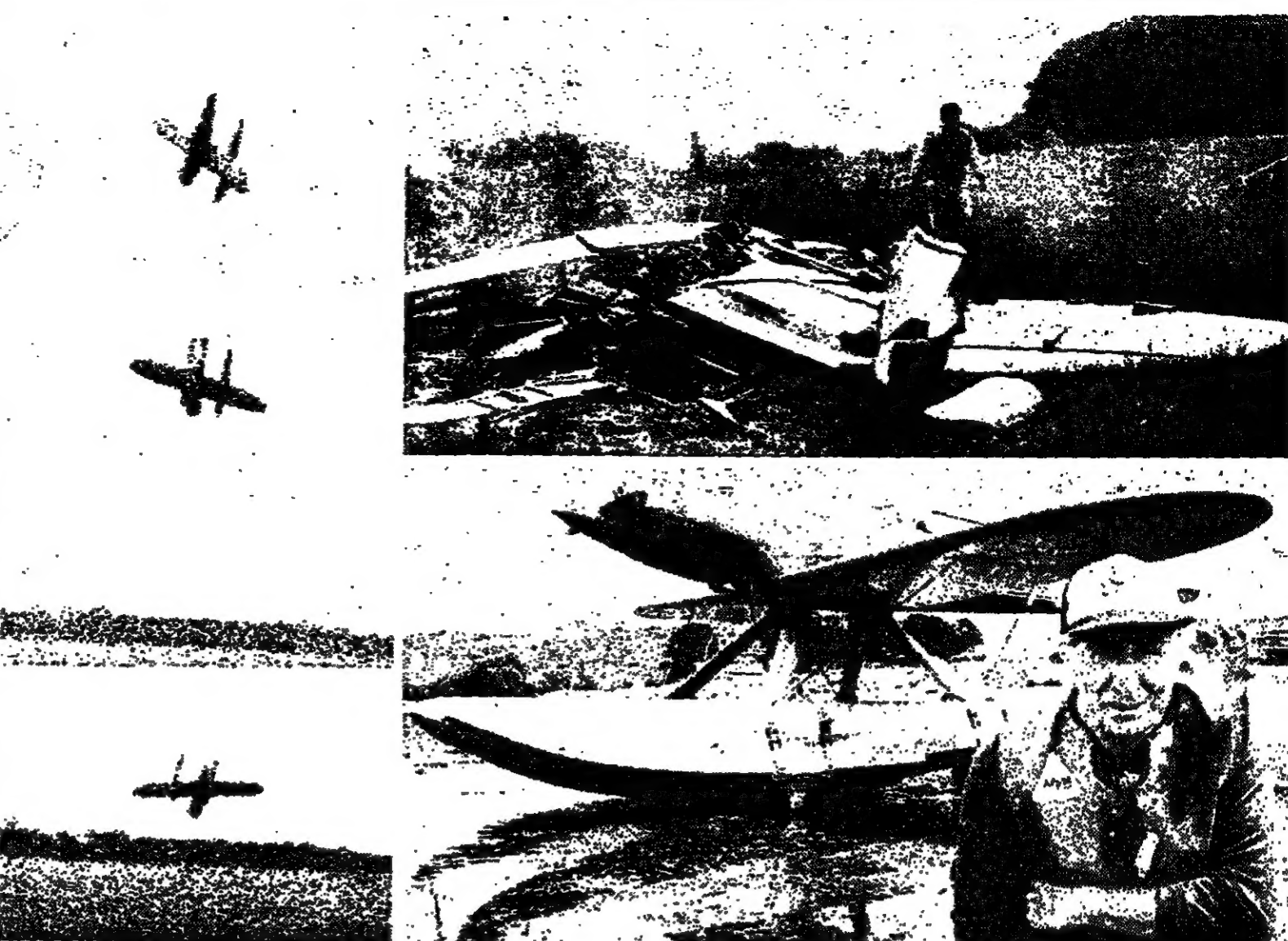
The poll that gave Labour the lead in key marginal seats was conducted by Harris Research Centre for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World*. Translated into parliamentary seats, it would reduce the Conservatives' overall majority in the Commons to just two.

In marginal seats where Labour came second at the last general election the Harris poll gives the party 41 per cent, the Conservatives 39 per cent and the Alliance 19.

In marginals where the Alliance came second in 1983 the Tories have 45 per cent, the Alliance 32 per cent and Labour 22 per cent.

Such figures repeated on

Aircraft's last moments as pilot loses control



Mr Bill Hosie (right) with his Supermarine SS; (left), the aircraft plummeting from the sky; and (above) the wreckage strewn on the Cornish shore.

Test flight ends in disaster

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

The last few horrifying moments before a replica veteran aircraft crashed onto a Cornish shore, killing its pilot, were recorded at the weekend by *Times* photographer John Rogers.

He was watching, together with dozens of holidaymakers along the River Fal, as Mr Bill Hosie, aged 59, proudly took a replica of the Supermarine SS which won the Schneider Trophy for Britain in 1927, for a test flight.

Minutes after taking off the aircraft was plummeting towards the sea with its tail — as these photographs dramatically show — completely severed.

Mr Hosie, a former engineer, took up private flying more than 20 years ago and became fascinated by old aircraft. He rebuilt several, when he recovered the wreckage of an earlier SS replica, he decided to rebuild it in time for this year's revival of the Schneider Trophy race, being held to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the British victory.

He had worked on the aircraft for more than two years, partly in the garage of his home in Newquay, Cornwall, and partly at an airfield at Bodmin. He had been planning to land on the River Thames near Tower Bridge on election day as part of a fly-past of the aircraft taking part in the race which is scheduled to take place on June 21.

The replica aircraft was made partly from the old parts and partly from new pieces. It was basically a wooden frame covered in fabric and was capable of flying at 200mph.

Mr Rogers said: "I was in a rubber dinghy off shore. We watched the aircraft all the way as it took off, turned and, at the far side of the bay, something small fell off it. It then seemed to slow down, stall and then began to spin as something much bigger, presumably the tailplane, came away completely. It just nose-dived into the ground very near the edge of the water."

Mr Hosie died instantly. Accident investigators from the Department of Transport will study the photographs taken by Mr Rogers and interview other witnesses.

US ready to reinforce Gulf defence, says Weinberger

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The United States may soon deploy more warships and jet fighters in the Gulf to protect Kuwaiti tankers from Iranian attacks, while seeking basing rights for its fighters in the Gulf states, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, suggested yesterday.

"To protect commercial shipping, which we have said we would do, obviously we would put in the resources which we think are essential to carry out that mission," he said on television.

He would not detail the size of the force to be used, saying it depended on how many tankers were escorted. And he expressed confidence that arrangements could be made with Gulf Arab countries to accommodate any extra US fighters needed.

He said that since Iran would not want to take the consequences of an attack on US-protected ships, "I'm sure that they themselves will be very much more cautious". He carefully avoided spelling out what kind of retaliation Tehran would face.

Patient passengers suffer in silence

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Holidaymakers reacted with typical British sang-froid yesterday when faced with delays of up to 12 hours in starting journeys to the sun.

Despite overcrowding, especially at airports where charter flights are pre-empted, they generally did not complain but simply stood in line or lounged on benches until their flight was called.

The cause of the delays was a computer at Brest which handles much of the air traffic over France. When it went wrong late last week, it only added to the problems caused by go-slows and work-to-rules imposed by air traffic controllers as part of their regular joust with the French authorities over pay and conditions.

By yesterday it was back in operation, and the controllers had called a temporary truce, but not before hundreds of flights had been delayed.

Mr Malcolm McNaughton, Gatwick's duty manager, said yesterday afternoon: "We are getting more than 70 per cent

of flights away on time and should be back to normal very soon."

More than 500 people were put up in hotels overnight. It was an "unspectacular day" on the roads of Britain yesterday with motorists either having gone earlier in the weekend or deciding that too many Bank holidays had come together and they preferred to stay at home.

Mr George Leslie, vice-chairman of the Scottish National Party yesterday demanded that English football supporters be banned from matches north of the border after Saturday's international match between Scotland and England.

He said that many of the 4,000 English supporters who travelled to the game were "nothing more than fascist thugs".

Nearly 150 football supporters will appear in Sheriff's Court in Glasgow tomorrow charged with public order offences.

Tornado victims mourned

Saragosa, Texas (Reuters) — Survivors of the tornado that killed 30 people and injured up to 150 were returning yesterday to the ruins of their town for a memorial service on the site where many victims died.

Six children were among those killed when the tornado struck on Friday night as people crammed into the community centre for a preschool graduation ceremony.

The tornado, blowing at up to 200 mph, left a square mile of devastation in the hamlet of fewer than 200 people, tossing vehicles and houses in the air. An American flag hung limply at half-mast near by as rescue workers continued the clean-up operation yesterday. All the residents had gone, with two families staying in emergency shelter provided by the Red Cross and the rest staying with relatives in neighbouring communities.

Two mass burials are planned in Saragosa and in Balmorhea, a town three miles south. Survivors' stories, page 8

INSIDE

Gingold dies

Hermione Gingold, the character actress who appeared in films such as *Gigi* and *The Music Man*, died yesterday in New York aged 89. *Obituary*, page 14

McEnroe row

John McEnroe walked off the court after a dispute with an umpire and was disqualified in the final of the World Team Cup in Düsseldorf. *Page 28*

Portfolio

● The weekly £8,000 prize in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition was won on Saturday by Mr H. Angle, of Bristol. *Details*, page 3.

● There was no winner of the £4,000 daily prize, so there is £8,000 to be won tomorrow. There is no competition today because of the Bank holiday.

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Hope against hope: the ferry's cruel legacy

By David Sapsted

Belgian police and military search teams scoured the Zeebrugge harbour mole at the weekend in a final effort to find the five bodies still believed to be missing from the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster.

Relatives of the victims still missing are the most at risk of long-term psychological damage, according to the head of the Dover-based Herald Assistance Unit, a counselling service set up to help survivors and the bereaved.

"We are in contact with these people. The absence of a body is making the whole grieving process

that much more difficult for them", Mr David Wilkinson said.

"It does help to have someone to bury and a graveside to visit. These people are in the position of not knowing and hoping against hope — even after all this time — that their loved ones might not have been on board. In terms of long-term damage to mental health, they are the group most at risk."

To date, 187 bodies have been recovered from the ferry or washed ashore, the most recent being found on a beach near Zeebrugge last week. All those still listed as missing by Kent police were passengers on the Herald

and they include the body of an eight-month-old girl whose Serviceman father survived the March 6 tragedy, but whose mother died.

Mr Wilkinson leads two teams set up by Kent County Council. One is helping surviving crew members of the ferry while the other co-ordinates nationwide assistance to passengers and relatives of those who died. About seventy other people connected with the tragedy — rescue workers, Townsend Thoresen staff, police officers and others — have approached the unit seeking help.

All survivors are being personally visited by members of the team, Mr Wilkinson said that only two or three

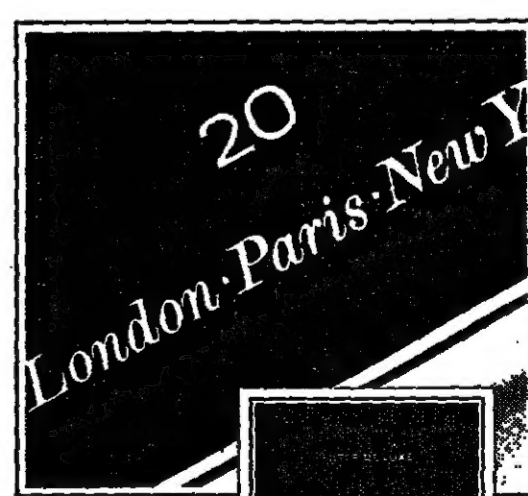
families had declined offers of help.

With all the bodies now removed from the ferry itself towed away to a Dutch yard, members of the Belgian police's Special Intervention Team and a platoon of Army paratroopers and Marines are searching for bodies among the thousands of concrete blocks that make up Zeebrugge's outer harbour moles.

That hunt is being augmented by a systematic underwater search by divers, a spokesman for the West Flanders government said.

It is feared, however, that some of the victims may have been swept out to sea, never to be recovered.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Three are feared drowned on loch

Two men and a boy are believed to have drowned after their rowing boat was seen to capsize on Loch Awe, near Oban.

Police with frogmen searched underwater and along the shore-line yesterday after a telephone call from an eyewitness. A mountain rescue team from Oban assisted, and an RAF helicopter surveyed the loch, but found nothing. The search will continue today.

Police do not yet know the identity of the three people. Since it is a holiday weekend, it is possible that they had been camping, and are not expected to return home until late today.

Port is booming

The port of Liverpool is so successful that it is advising foreign rivals on how to recover trade. Last year, the port did not lose a single day through strikes compared with the loss of more than 250,000 man days in 1972.

In addition, 28 containers are now moved per crane per hour compared with eight seven years ago.

The facts have been related to the Genoa port authority, which held a conference to discover how other cities recovered from the crippling losses it now faces.

Student accused

A student will appear before a special court in Amersham, Buckinghamshire today accused of attempting to murder his mother, father and sister by burning their family home.

John Leavey, aged 21, was arrested more than three weeks after fire, caused damage worth more than £30,000 at his family's home at York Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Mr Leavey, a student at Nottingham University, was detained in London at the weekend.

Stabbed girl better

A teenage girl who was stabbed repeatedly in the head with a screwdriver when she awoke to find an intruder in her bedroom, was recovering in hospital yesterday.

The girl, aged 17, had been asleep at her family's home in Carterton, Oxfordshire, when a prowler forced open a window and climbed in. He crept into the teenager's bedroom. Police said that the girl was then stabbed several times in the head and sexually assaulted in an attempt to rape her. A man has been detained by police and is being questioned about a number of serious offences.

Aids man Scientist is safe

The family of the first Aids victim deported from China were yesterday anxiously awaiting contact from him.

John Mordant, aged 29, was deported last week after a local doctor treating him after an accident on the Great Wall discovered he was carrying the Aids virus.

Irish officials have lodged a formal protest with the Chinese authorities over the way the case was handled and his mother has appealed to him to return to her home in Ringsend, Dublin.

Buses still run late

Just over half of provincial bus services run on time, and one bus stop in five has no sign, according to a survey. The report, by BusWatch, an independent group, says that the level of service since deregulation has stayed the same, but there has been a decline in Sunday and other off peak services.

The survey shows that 22 per cent of bus stops were without signs, 53 per cent of buses ran on time, 36 per cent were late, and 9 per cent early.

Docks may get blitz monument

By Charles Knevitt
Architecture Correspondent

The London Docklands Development Corporation yesterday asked to see drawings of a 450ft monument commemorating the Battle of Britain planned for an unspecified riverside site in east London.

The monument, which would cost £30 million, has been designed by Mr Theo Crosby, of Pentagram, the design firm. He says it could attract as many visitors as the Tower of London and Madame Tussauds.

Mr Crosby, an architect and author of a book called *The Necessary Monument*, estimates that ticket sales to visitors could pay for the structure in 20 years.

The drawings will go on display at the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition next month.

Mr Christopher Benson, chairman of the development corporation, said yesterday: "I'm in favour of the sentiment and docklands is the most obvious and appropriate place for such a monument to be built". He had not yet seen the design.

A hollow pyramid at the base of the structure would contain laser-generated holograms and sounds recalling the blitz which devastated the area.

Glass lifts would take visitors to a platform at the top, where the pinnacle would be a full-scale sculpture, by Mr Michael Sandie, of a nose-diving Heinkel bomber crashing down next to a Spitfire.

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Police seek ways to better their image

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Britain's chief constables are studying a confidential report criticizing them for failing to put their case to the public or not speaking with a unified voice. It also calls for moves to improve the police image.

The report has been produced for the Association of Chief Police Officers, which is often criticized for being too secretive in spite of the fact that it includes all senior commanders in 43 English and Welsh forces.

At the moment only the Police Federation, representing junior police ranks, has any organized public relations operation.

Mr Leslie Curtis, the federation's chairman, regularly speaks publicly on police affairs but ACPO, representing officers from the rank of commander or assistant chief constable upwards, rarely says anything.

The report was drawn up by an ACPO working party, which surveyed the current public relations scene and noted the ACPO gap. It is now

being circulated among all 43 forces within the association and its 200 members.

The working party began the survey after ACPO had looked at the possibility of hiring an outside public relations or advertising consultancy to handle its image. A number of companies made presentations to ACPO, which then decided a commercial group would be too expensive.

The report suggests that ACPO should appoint a press officer who would deal with public relations centrally. A number of individual chief

constables or other senior officers would become spokesmen on specialist subjects such as terrorism, drugs, traffic, crime prevention and crime.

The working party argues that ACPO can only benefit from being prepared to put its case before the public.

Mr David Hall, chief constable of Humberside and chairman of the ACPO general purposes committee, which formed the working party, told *The Times*: "People don't view the national implications of what you do

locally. There are obviously things said locally which have national ramifications."

Scotland Yard has called in the corporate image makers in what could be the first step towards the introduction of the welcoming police station, the listening constable and "designer" uniforms.

Yard sources yesterday confirmed that half a dozen public relations agencies and image consultants, including Saatchi and Saatchi, have held informal discussions with senior police officials.

Officers face pay rise curb

By Stewart Tendler

Police Federation officials fear they are facing a renegotiation of the Edmund-Davies pay and conditions package which has covered more than 120,000 officers for more than eight years.

Federation leaders warned their annual conference last week that trouble could be looming ahead with employers, which include the Home Office and local authorities.

The key worry is whether the current basis of pay awards and overtime might be changed. The police are worried that their special position created by the package could be eroded. Renegotiations could also show splits between the ranks over pay differentials.

The Edmund-Davies package was devised by a working party headed by Lord Edmund-Davies set up in the 1970s. Its recommendations began to take effect in 1978. The aim was to improve police pay and benefits, with the result that over the past nine years police pay has risen annually by an average of about 7.5 per cent.

Three years ago, the police and employers sought conciliation on a pay issue. The original formula was based on the average of pay awards on a national index ranging from one May to the next. The formula was changed to one based on an index showing the underlying trend of national pay awards.

It was agreed that formula would last until September 1987, when either side could seek a review. A few months ago, the employers served notice that they would call for a fresh examination of pay and conditions.

The employers, which include the Association of Municipal Authorities, the Association of County Councils, and the Home Office have let nothing slip of what is in their minds.

The federation is worried there may be an attempt to extend to the police working practices and pay calculations of other groups. In contrast with the philosophy of the Edmund-Davies working party, which was that the police were a special case to be treated accordingly.

The original package was constructed long before the era of the "value for money" philosophy.

Faced with rates restrictions, local authorities may look hungrily at the police service, where manpower represents more than 70 per cent of the annual multibillion pound cost.

The prison officers and the fire service are agreeing new pay structures covering areas such as overtime.

There are also proposals to reshape overtime expenditure within London's 27,000-strong police force.

Fears over wildlife on farmland

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Government proposals to revitalize rural communities and to encourage farmers to diversify offer little to nature conservation, and could pose new threats to existing wildlife habitats, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds says.

In an open letter to ministers, Mr Ian Presti, the society's director-general, says that the proposals underestimate the needs of nature conservation and the opportunities which now exist to extend wildlife habitats on farmland.

"The raising of the annual planting target for forestry to 33,000 hectares provides an example of a policy which has been designed with little thought to its consequences for wildlife", he says.

The present fiscal incentives for private forestry encourage the acquisition and planting of cheap, unproductive land, which is often of the greatest value for nature conservation.

Forestry has a role to play in the rural economy but, Mr Presti says, that unless fundamental stumbling blocks to proper integration with other interests, including conservation, are removed, then substantial damage to wildlife habitats will continue.

Mr Presti describes the Farm Woodland Scheme as only a half-hearted attempt to promote the broadleaved estate and lowland forestry.

He says it barely addresses the declared aim of moving tree planting off the hills: if it is implemented in its present form, an opportunity to create new woodland habitats to take improved farmland out of production, and to reduce the pressure on moorlands and peatlands from afforestation, will be lost.

Left attempt to remove union chief Hammond

By Tim Jones.

Hard line activists within the electricians' union are mounting a determined effort to remove Mr Eric Hammond as general secretary, claiming his strategies are undermining the "good name" of the organization and forcing members to face hostility on the shop floor.

But Mr Hammond is preparing a vigorous counter-attack and has said that his union's continued membership of the TUC could be in doubt.

Ballot papers have been sent to the homes of 364,000 members of the Electrical Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union for the election in which Mr Hammond is seeking a further five year term.

He is being opposed by Mr John Aitkin, a Fleet Street electrician, who is backed by the Broad Left, including communists. At the union's forthcoming conference, Mr Hammond, whose uncompromising defence of union policy infuriates left wing union leaders, will be confronted by a host of hostile motions.

In particular, the left is seeking to condemn the EETPU's pursuit of single union deals and no strike agreements, claiming they isolate the union and deny workers the "fundamental right to withdraw their labour".

Mr Hammond will also be attacked because of his union's role in the dispute between the print workers and News International and will face demands for EETPU members to walk out of the company's plant at Wapping.

But far from backing down, Mr Hammond has said that his union may have to consider its continued membership of the TUC, if other large unions are successful in

their attempt to introduce strict guidelines on the implementation of single union deals.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union and the National Union of Public Employees want specific rules on how single union deals should be negotiated combined with guarantees safeguarding the right to take industrial action.

Writing in the latest edition of his union's journal, Mr Hammond said: "I must warn that these proposals imply a restrictive practice of considerable magnitude and one which is fundamentally against the public interest."

"If these unions wield their big block votes at this year's TUC conference, it could lead to another critical situation over our continued TUC membership."

Mr Hammond added: "The members will not be impressed by words, conference resolutions that fail to reflect the realities of their working lives or by the empty class war rhetoric of out-of-touch and out-of-date leaders."

Mr Hammond, in his article continued: "We will fight to preserve our right to make agreements in the interests of, and with the support of, our members, free from the kind of vindictive interference that is threatened."

On Thursday, the EETPU is being taken by the TGWU to the TUC's inter-union disputes procedure committee, because of a no strike agreement it has signed with Orion Electric in South Wales (Rion Ruddy writes).

Mr George Wright, regional general secretary of the TGWU, has accused the electricians of being a "lame, neutered and subservient union willing to do the Japanese bidding at any cost".



Miss Lucinda Sims on Tucker, taking part in the women's side saddle jumping event at the Windsor Horse Trials yesterday (Photograph: Julian Herbert). Trials report, page 23.

Heads warn on budget chaos

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Schools will be thrown into administrative and financial chaos if Conservative plans to allow them to run their own budgets are pushed forward on the timetable, headteachers will say this week.

There will be calls at the National Association of Head Teachers conference for more pay and administrative assistance to be built into the system announced last month by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education.

In principle the union backs the plan, which devolves power to the head to make savings and choose priorities.

But in Cambridge, where a pioneering county-wide scheme has involved 46 secondary schools since April, officials admit that they have "no idea" how they will allocate fair budgets for all schools.

Last week what one head called the "rough justice" of the system came to light when a Cambridgeshire head tried to persuade parents to subsidize examination fees at £16 a head because, he said, his

Teachers identify strike areas

The two largest teaching unions in England and Wales yesterday identified the 52 areas where their members will be on strike in the test days leading up to the election. The areas affected will be Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, Cleveland, Lancashire, Knowsley, St Helens, Wigan, Bury, Salford, Trafford, Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Wakefield, Calderdale, North Yorkshire, Humberside, Doncaster, Kirklees, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Leicester, Birmingham, Stafford-

shire, Shropshire, Norfolk, Essex, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Kent, Avon, Devon, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Powys, Clwyd, Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan, Gwynedd, the Inner London Education Authority, and the London Boroughs of Hillingdon, Ealing, Hammersmith, Richmond, Enfield, Haringey, Waltham Forest, Newham, Bexley, and Bromley.

The strikes, involving 50,000 teachers, will begin on Tuesday June 2, the day after schools return from half term, and end on the eve of polling day.

The pilot funding formula based budgets on past records of expenditure in each school. Cambridge officials are now working out a formula for all schools which will apply a universal unit cost per pupil and which, if the Conservatives win the election, will probably be the model for all local education authorities.

Mr Alan Atkins, head of Cromwell Community College, Chatteris, condemned the formula as being "too crude and simple".

Man lost two days on Tube

By David Sapsed

A man with the mental age of five has been missing for more than 48 hours after being separated from his escorts on the London Underground.

Mr Gerald Starnes, aged 35, became separated from five other mentally-handicapped patients from the Camphill Village Trust, Newham, Gloucestershire, at Knightsbridge Tube station on Friday evening.

"This man cannot take care of himself and we are obviously worried. He is very withdrawn and may have trouble in communicating with people", Scotland Yard said.

Mr Starnes, on a week's visit to London, became separated from the rest of the party when he failed to board a Hammersmith-bound train before the doors closed. Although one of the two group leaders took the next train back to Knightsbridge, where the party had been visiting Harrods, he was unable to find Mr Starnes.

Described as being very slim, 6 ft and with mousey-blond, collar-length hair, Mr Starnes was carrying only £2 in cash, but did have a bus and Tube pass. He was dressed in beige slacks and a three-quarter length coat.

Safety checks could delay Sizewell licence

By A Staff Reporter

The granting of a licence to the planned Sizewell B water-cooled power station may be delayed until the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate has studied detailed calculations on how safe it would be in the event of a power failure.

Doubts about the safety of the station if electricity supplies were disrupted have been raised by Mr Ronald Round, Eastern Electricity's chief engineer until 1982.

In 1980, engineers at the gas-cooled Sizewell A station fought to maintain its contribution to the national

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Sale preview

Splendid Regency furniture rescued from dust

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The furniture made for Great Tew Park in Oxfordshire by George Bullock, the most distinguished cabinetmaker of the Regency period, was delivered in 1817 and is being sold from the dusty and dilapidated house by Christie's this week.

The house contents are on view to the public today. It will be a historic sale which will undoubtedly be referred to in future works on British furniture.

The best pieces - bookcases, tables, chairs and two charming fire screens - were made with indigenous British woods such as oak and holly, with elegant contrasting inlays. Bullock used more elaborate metal inlays for his aristocratic clients, producing showy pieces immediately identifiable as Regency, but made comparatively plain furniture for the country home of Matthew Robinson Boulton at Tew. The house was intended to be used as a hunting box.

It is a good week for country sales with historical connections. Phillips are selling the contents of the Dower House at Melbourne in Derbyshire for the executors of Lady Christina Stephanie Mary Kerr. There is some very fine seventeenth and eighteenth century furniture, notably a late seventeenth century Spanish *vogueuse*, an unusual group of seventeenth century brass alms dishes and some good pottery.

Sotheby's now concentrate their sales of garden statuary and furniture at their Billingshurst sale room in Sussex, where they have fine grounds to show it off. Their sale on Tuesday and Wednesday contains a good selection of garden seats in wrought iron and cast iron; garden urns and jardinières in marble, terracotta and stone; gates, conservatory doors, aviaries and wirework plant stands. Estimated prices range from £100 to £1,000.

Mementoes of the Methodist Missionary Society's pioneering work in Australia in the 1820s have been consigned for sale at Christie's South Kensington on Thursday.

A "Native Woman of New South Wales", primitively painted on the back of a letter by one R. Browne - thought to be a convict who plied a successful trade with portraits of settlers and Aborigines - is estimated to sell for £8,000-£12,000.

A second native woman wearing a G-string and carrying a fishing line is estimated at the same level, while a New Zealand chief's wife, voluminously robed and carrying a gun, by Joseph Jenner Merrett, is estimated at £2,000-£3,000.

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Police interviews under hypnosis to be video recorded

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Use of hypnosis by police investigating serious crimes should be video recorded, according to draft Home Office guidelines.

The safeguard is one of several set out in the guidelines which accompany the draft circular which has been sent out by the Home Secretary after widespread criticism of the original proposals.

The guidelines outline the procedure to be used for interviews under hypnosis which the Home Secretary emphasises should be for serious crime only, in exceptional circumstances and where all other methods of investigation have failed.

They specify that the whole interview between the hypnotist and witness should be video taped, particularly if the witness may have to give evidence in court and both parties should be visible on the video recording.

The guidelines emphasise that all concerned should be alert to the danger of cueing (suggestion), but stipulate that witnesses should not be offered immunity from prosecution as a result of anything they say under hypnosis.

The interview should be relayed to an adjoining room

where the investigating officer may listen, the guidelines say. The officer should not be in the room itself because of the dangers of interruption.

But the officer is allowed, if he wants to raise a point, to pass a note to the hypnotist through someone else unconnected with the investigation.

If the witness may have to give evidence in court, the video recording should be treated as an exhibit and transcribed in full, the guidelines say.

Where an investigating officer considers hypnosis appropriate, he must obtain permission from a senior officer, normally of at least the rank of assistant chief constable or commander, who is completely independent of the investigation.

That senior officer must then seek the agreement of the chief crown prosecutor, because of the possible consequences hypnosis may have on the prospects of bringing a case to court and the witness being called to give evidence.

The hypnotist, a qualified psychiatrist or clinical psychologist with hypnosis training, should consult the witness's GP to ensure he is suitable to undergo hypnosis.

The witness's consent is also required and if he refuses, no effort should be made to persuade him to change his mind. For those aged under 17 the consent of a parent or guardian is needed.

In the wake of a ruling last week by a judge that a group of people who volunteered to be hypnotized to remember more about an attack could not give evidence at a trial, the Home Office said it was sending out a draft circular and that guidelines were being prepared.

They have gone to some 18 bodies, representing police, police surgeons, doctors, hypnotists, lawyers and civil libertarians. Comments are invited by the end of August.

The Home Office emphasises that the accuracy of information obtained under hypnosis must be treated with the greatest caution.

The guidelines may not entirely meet all the criticisms voiced when the original ones were issued. The National Council for Civil Liberties in particular said that the information could be inaccurate and lead to the investigation and arrest of innocent people.

Dr Jamie Samour, a London zoo research fellow, is trying to save the giant tortoise.

He has discovered that out of more than 300 giant tortoises imported into Britain in the past 70 years, only about 30 are still alive, and that, in spite of an expected life span in the wild of more than 200 years, few are surviving.

Dr Samour went to the Seychelles to study the 400lb 70inch Aldabra giant tortoise, or *Geochelone gigantea*, in its natural habitat.

He had expected to find up to 1,000 giant tortoises on which to base a study to ensure the future survival of Britain's diminishing stock. Instead he managed to track down 144 adults.

Only three were known to have died from natural causes. One was recovering after being hit on the head by a coconut and the rest had been poached or stolen for sale as pets.

He plans to launch an appeal to build a safe rearing enclosure in Curieuse, one of the Seychelles.

Dr Samour and his team of four tracked down the tortoises by combing the island in line formation at 25-foot intervals.

His study, codenamed "Operation Tortoise" was carried out early last year and he believes his data will help British owners breed giant tortoises for the first time.

"The numbers are diminishing at an alarming rate," Dr Samour said. "At the present rate, the entire population of giant tortoises will have disappeared from Curieuse within the next five years."

The tortoise, possibly the largest in the world, originates from Aldabra in the southern Seychelles and is the last remaining species of giant tortoise on the islands in the Indian Ocean.

"The survival rate of the giant tortoises imported into this country has been extremely poor," said Dr Samour, who has just published the results of his study. "No one has been able to breed them in captivity."

The Roman Catholic Bishops Conference of England and Wales had to seek the Vatican's permission to make official a deletion which many priests were already making unofficially. The bishops applied on the grounds that "all" was the more accurate translation, although the bishops' reason for asking for it was that some priests had complained that the expression "all men" was sexist.



One of the few survivors - a giant tortoise at Glasgow Zoo finds refuge and a friend in Anne-Marie Collier

Tortoises are fast vanishing

By Ruth Gledhill

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Why women survive longer

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Women live longer than men because they take fewer risks, visit their doctor more often, and smoke and drink less, according to a leading medical lecturer.

But for some the extra years of life may not be worth living.

Mr Alan Silman, a senior lecturer in clinical epidemiology at The London Hospital Medical College, says that two out of three women aged 65 in England and Wales survive to the age of 80, compared with only 40 per cent of men.

The odds in favour of women are not confined to parts of the United Kingdom. Mr Silman says in the latest issue of the *British Medical Journal*.

Women live longer in all developed countries, while even in less developed na-

tions, they have about six years more life expectancy.

Smoking is probably the most important factor in explaining differences in deaths from heart disease and lung cancer.

Recent studies have suggested that women live longer because they spend more time at home or in sheltered employment. Fatal accidents at work are 50 times more common among men, who are also likely to indulge in more risky behaviour.

Heavy drinking is 20 times more common in men than women and for every two female drug addicts there are five men.

Sexually transmitted diseases are also less common in women. Mr Silman says that among the first 24,000 Aids

cases in the United States, only 1,600 were female.

However, when serious illnesses, such as cancers, strike, the chances of survival are about equal between the sexes.

The risk of dying after admission to hospital for a heart attack is, if anything, slightly higher in women.

"Men may die younger because they live more risky lives and they should perhaps adopt a more 'wholesome' lifestyle," Mr Silman says.

"But there is a sting in the tail. Many of the extra years that women live are years of poor quality."

"Many are spent in social isolation (60 per cent of women over 80 live alone) and poverty. Dementia increases greatly in the eighth and ninth decades."

Men vanish from Catholic prayer

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Instructions have been issued to every Roman Catholic priest in England and Wales to delete the word "men" from the most sacred prayer of the Mass, in order not to give the impression that women are excluded.

The words "all men" appear in the official English version of the Mass, as a translation of the Latin "pro multis" in the prayer of consecration. The whole passage, in the central ritual of the Mass, refers to Christ's blood and is taken from His words in the Gospel account of the Last Supper. It reads: "It will be shed for you and for all men, so that sins may be forgiven."

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Driver in crash had been shot

By David Sapsted

A routine inquiry into a fatal traffic accident turned into a murder investigation at the weekend after police found the dead motorist had been shot in the back.

Det Sgt Brian James said yesterday: "There is no clue as to the motive and very few leads."

Mr Michael St George Williams, aged 31, from Stoke Newington, east London, a market trader, was found by a passer-by still breathing but slumped over the driving wheel after his car crashed into a tree in Stamford Hill, east London.

Police were called to investigate what appeared to be a routine accident. However, Mr Williams died before an ambulance arrived and a post mortem examination found he had died from gunshot wounds in the back.

Speculation that he may have been killed in a gangland vendetta have been dismissed by Scotland Yard, which said it appeared he had been shot inside the car.

Portfolio Gold Prize will be spread widely

The sole winner of the £8,000 weekly prize of the Portfolio Gold competition is Mr Harry Angle, a retired transport and distribution manager, of The Crescent, Wick, Bristol.

Mr Angle, aged 69, said: "I intend to give some of the money to the family, to change my car for a newer model, to spend some on a holiday and invest the rest."

He said that his wife, Muriel, would help him to decide on how to spend the windfall.

A life-long reader of *The Times*, Mr Angle said he has saved air mail editions from his Second World War posting in Africa. He has played the competition since it started. Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,
The Times,
Blackburn,
BB1 6AJ.



Mr Harry Angle

Transfer calls beat new phone

A new telephone designed by British Telecom to save customers money is proving unsuccessful.

The Moneybox machine can be used as a normal telephone by the person renting it or as a pay phone by others in his home, office or club.

But its costs are high because operators, in Britain and abroad, are connecting transfer charge calls to it when it is being used as a pay phone.

Customers pay an extra £20 a quarter for the telephone and claim they are being defrauded.

Mr Max Batten, of Bromley, south-east London, bought one of the telephones.

By inserting a key, he can use the telephone normally. Otherwise, money must be put in the slot for it to work.

His Moneybox "user guide" assured him that a special tone was transmitted for the first 10 seconds as a warning to operators that transfer charge calls should not be connected, "thus preventing the renter being defrauded."

However, the tone is so short and quiet that operators can fail to pick it up, while operators abroad may not know what it is.

A British Telecom spokesman said: "We cannot guarantee that operators from overseas countries will recognize the tone. If people are worried about that, they could choose another pay phone which bars all incoming calls."

Psychologists aid sex cases

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

British police have been making experimental use of professional psychologists to build up profiles of sex offenders and help detectives to catch them or forecast their next moves.

The concept, known as Psychological Offender Profiling, or POP, originated with the FBI in the United States.

Later this month, an expert from the FBI is to attend a seminar of British detectives, psychologists and officials which could lead to a greater use of POP in Britain. It is

hoped that the Home Office may finance more research.

The seminar will discuss research carried out by Professor David Canter, professor of applied psychology at Surrey University, who has worked with Surrey police and Scotland Yard.

Professor Canter's team advised detectives last year on a murder case which is now awaiting trial.

They have also looked at a number of solved cases to see if their findings produce a

mental profile which tallies with the convicted offender.

They also investigated whether the system could have helped with old cases which were not solved.

The system has been used in the United States to help to identify multiple offenders such as rapists and child killers.

A special behavioural science unit at the FBI headquarters at Quantico, Virginia, has claimed a 40 per cent success rate in helping stymied inquiries.

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Goat goes for record £14,700

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A record price of 14,000 guineas (£14,700) was paid for an angora goat at a sale at Longhorne, near Gloucester, at the weekend, more than twice as much as similar goats were fetching nine months ago.

The price illustrates the booming interest in raising the animals in Britain.

A total of 45 breeding bucks and does, imported from Canada and New Zealand, changed hands for an average of more than £6,000 each.

Angoras, bred primarily for their valuable mohair coats, were almost unknown in this country until recently.

The soaring demand for top quality stock is shown by the fact that at the British Angora Society's first annual sale last September the top-price buck and doe each fetched little more than £6,000.

Drug raid officers deny £2m bungle

Customs and Scotland Yard sources yesterday denied a report that a bungled customs operation had lost five kilos of heroin worth £2 million after drugs investigators were duped by an informant.

But a customs source confirmed an investigation is under way to find a drugs suspect who vanished with a "small quantity of heroin" after escaping at the end of a recent surveillance operation in London.

One man was arrested and faces a charge of attempting to import drugs.

According to a customs source, one of the heroin teams within the customs investigations unit was working to uncover a drugs smuggling organization stretching from south-west Asia into Britain.

They watched heroin being delivered and then pounced, only to find the recipient had vanished with the drugs.

The customs source denied that investigators had failed to co-operate with the police.

There is considerable rivalry between customs investigators and the police in drugs investigations. The story of the bungle comes after the disclosures some weeks ago that police had spied a customs investigation by tipping off French police to make arrests in Paris rather than let suspects land in Britain.

The second drugs find inside Broadmoor within six months yesterday triggered off an investigation into how marijuana was being smuggled into the hospital which houses some of the country's most dangerous criminals.

Dogs on a routine search found the small quantity of cannabis in the three-storey Somerset House, where inmates include Ronald Kray and Peter Sutcliffe.

A similar search at the Berkshire hospital's Kent House uncovered both cannabis and alcohol.

Car 'surgery' that could kill

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

As Mr Ralph Mallard, a retired engineer, followed his seriously injured wife into the ambulance, their crashed Ford Fiesta presented a forlorn sight.

He noticed a huge crease across the car's roof and knew it could not be repaired. The body was so twisted that the doors could not be opened by rescuers who freed Mr Mallard and his wife.

The last thing Mr Mallard expected was that the wreck would shortly be on sale again, masquerading as a perfectly sound vehicle.

The pale blue car was less than 18 months old and Mr Mallard was teaching his wife to drive in the quiet Sussex roads around Lancing. The crash happened at a T junction when they were turning right.

Mrs Mallard had accelerated far too fast, sending the car out of control and over the pavement opposite. It then careened back across the road at 20mph, slammed up a high kerb and struck a concrete wall head on.

The "lovely little car" was duly written-off by the Iron Trades insurance company and Mr Mallard was paid £4,175.

The insurance company, keen to recover as much money as possible, sold the wreck for £1,125 to a salvage company. It was not detected by the long list of parts that needed replacing including bodysheet, steering, gearbox,



Superficially an attractive car, this Ford Fiesta is actually two crashed vehicles badly welded together.

brakes, radiator, wheels and tyres.

The Ford was repaired and on March 17 this year taken by a car trader to City Motor Auction at Deptford, south London, where it fetched £3,200. "Vehicle is one owner. Drives excellent and mileage of 10,000 genuine, exhaust vibrates needs tightening," is how the trader, using a false name, described the freshly painted Fiesta.

The reputable dealer who bought the car needed only 10 minutes to realize it had been badly repaired from two crashed cars. He demanded his money back and got it. The auctioneers discovered the car was indeed an insurance write-off and with this truthful description, the car was put back into another auction.

This time a dealer paid £2,885 for the superficially well turned out Ford - about £1,000 below its retail value. Wisely a potential buyer

sought expert advice and had an engineer check the car. He discovered it had been welded together from two cars and told the purchaser not to buy.

The "repair" involved cutting off the damaged front in a line across where the driver's feet would be and welding in place the nose from another Fiesta.

Looking underneath the Fiesta, evidence of the two halves was clear.

An experienced MOT tester offered some encouragement: "I have seen worse," he said. But he doubted if the repairs had taken the trouble to align carefully the chassis and wheels after the welding.

The back street repairer had come close to selling a potentially dangerous car and only an engineer's examination saved an owner from buying this car-in-two-halves.

Tomorrow: Police and insurance.

Technically advanced oasis in the M25 desert

By Robin Young

The first service area on the M25 opened yesterday, in time for the Bank holiday traffic.

However, it opened too late for some 5,000 motorists who followed the uncovered signs to Trushmore Farm's £7 million facility at the South Mimms junction of the M25 and A1(M) to find that it was not open until 1pm.

In the event the first car allowed through the barrier did not come from the refreshmentless motorway at all, but from the village of South Mimms.

Dr Alan and Mrs Hazel Fawcay had called twice earlier and were on the point of being turned away a third time when security men received the signal to open up.

Mrs Fawcay said: "We used to walk up over these fields as children just after the First World War to have tea at Five Bells Farm."

"It is marvellous to see what a magnificent place it has become."

South Mimms is indeed the largest, most modern and technically advanced service area in Europe.

The petrol forecourt has 27 pumps, and includes the first motorway Meeting Point Business Bureau, an executive suite offering shorthand and audio-typing, photocopying, telex, fax, three work stations and two private boardrooms equipped with audio and visual aids for business meetings and training sessions.

At a more basic level the service area has women's lavatories with an impressive array of 60 cubicles, some of extra width to accommodate nursing mothers.

The car park can take 35 coaches and 700 cars, and THF's forecast is that up to 12,000 vehicles will pass through the service area every day, five million visitors a year.

But lorries are banned, pending the construction of a special service area for heavy goods vehicles.

The 125-mile M25 will eventually have four service areas.

To the relief of Mr Tom Leech, the general manager, who had been preparing yesterday's launch for the past year, South Mimms' first hours of operations passed without catastrophe.

The 426-seater Granary restaurant offers the standard THF motorway menu, including two soups and five hot entrees, with meals available from about £1.50.

Surveys aim to reduce cost of salting icy roads

Maps showing the stretches of road most likely to be affected by winter ice are being produced in some parts of the country in the hope of reducing the annual bill of about £100 million for salting roads.

Surveys in Sheffield have shown that temperature between the centre and the city boundary could vary by as much as 8C (46F). Once the coldest stretches of road have been identified, salt spreading could be more selective.

Motorway repair work until next Monday:

London and South-east

M2/A2 Kent: Resurfacing at the Cobham intersection. Only two lanes London-bound until Friday.

M2 Kent: Two narrow lanes only. London-bound near Farthing Corner services (near junction 4).

M20 Kent: Contraflow between junctions 7 and 8.

M20 Kent: Lane closures between junctions 9 and 13 (Ashford to Folkestone).

M11 London: Reconstruction at Redbridge roundabout.

M11 Essex: Southbound lane closures between junctions 7 and 6 (Harlow/M25).

M25 Surrey: Lane closures around junction 7.

M25 Surrey: Contraflow between junctions 8 and 9 (Reigate/Leatherhead).

M40 Oxfordshire: Contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Watlington/Jame).

M6 Greater Manchester: Resurfacing between junctions 2 and 4 (Bury/M62).

M56 Cheshire: Roadworks between junctions 7 and 9 (Atricham/M6).

M6 Lancashire: Between junctions 31 and 32 (A59/M55). Contraflow begins again on Wednesday.

M6 Cambridgeshire: Contraflow between junctions 41 and 42 (Wigton/Carlisle).

Wales and the West

M5 No work today.

M5 Somerset: Between junctions 24 and 26 (Bridgwater/Wellington). Lane closures and contraflow for reconstruction.

M5 Somerset/Avon: Lane closures on both carriageways between junctions 23 and 21 (Bridgwater/Weston-super-Mare).

M5 Gloucestershire: Lane closures southbound between

interchange/A56 Stretford).

Severe delays at times.

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A look at the political temperature in Wales

Keeping a welcome for radicalism

By Philip Jacobson

No offence meant, but the Welsh do tend to matter on a bit, and a General Election really opens the floodgates.

To adapt an old saying, three Welsh voters, four opinions, usually delivered simultaneously and at high speed.

A day spent earnestly attempting to take the political temperature of the Principality leaves one with a notebook full of eloquent observations about the nature of the Welsh dimension, all mutually incompatible.

Each of the major parties claims, for instance, to be the natural heir to that much discussed, but less often defined tradition known as "Welsh radicalism". So, of course, does Plaid Cymru.

In self defence, then, some uncontented vital statistics. Of the 38 Welsh seats, Labour now holds 20, having captured just over 37 per cent of the total vote in 1983.

The Conservatives won 14 seats with 31 per cent of the vote. The Alliance took one of those at a by-election, boosting its own total to three

with approx 23 per cent of the vote.

Plaid Cymru got two seats with almost 8 per cent of the turnout.

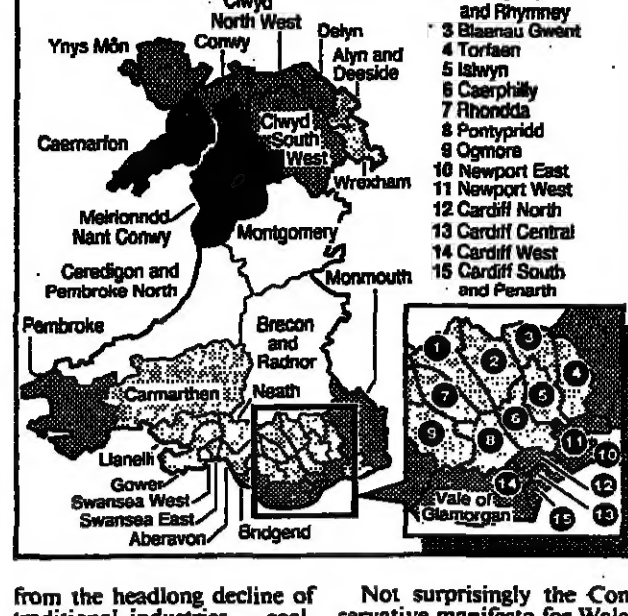
Although these figures embrace some thumping majorities for all four parties in their various strongholds, as many as 15 Welsh seats might reasonably qualify as marginals.

In the event, not all of them are expected to produce last-gasp thrillers, whatever the opinion polls are saying: misleading pollsters is apparently a popular pastime in Wales.

But the dogfight in unpredictable constituencies like Brecon and Radnor and Carmarthen is coming along nicely, not to mention Ynys Môn, where Glens Kinnock's brother, Colin Parry, is battling hard for the seat abruptly vacated by Keith Best (the of the British Telecom multiple share applications).

With undisguised relief, one discovers widespread agreement among voters that providing new jobs is the crucial election issue.

Wales has suffered cruelly from the headlong decline of traditional industries — coal, steel and agriculture.



from the headlong decline of traditional industries — coal, steel and agriculture.

According to Labour's bilingual Welsh manifesto, the number of jobs in the country has fallen under the Tories from the highest-ever to the lowest-ever recorded.

Not surprisingly the Conservative manifesto for Wales (also bilingual) dwells more upon the claim that unemployment is now falling faster there than anywhere else in the UK, while new business projects and expansions are breaking all records.

The Tories have boldly defined their target as assembling "a Welsh 15", and the former Secretary of State for

Wales, Mr Nicholas Edwards, cracks jokes about needing a few more MPs for the substitutes bench.

With the Alliance's sights apparently set squarely on capturing disenfranchised middle-class Labour supporters, there has been talk of landing another seven or eight Welsh seats. More realistic observers reckon that doubling their representation in Wales would delight local party organizers.

At the Cardiff launch of the Alliance campaign, a slick affair starring whistling appearances by Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel, a clear pitch was also made for the Welsh Nationalist vote with programmes aimed at constitutional reform and devolution.

Through gritted teeth at Plaid Cymru's modest bed-sit HQ, Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, the chairman, denounced this as shameless poaching of his party's long-standing commitment to self-government for Wales.

He had even sharper words for the Labour Party's programme. "You could get their policies for Wales on the back of a cigarette packet."

Mr Nicholas Edwards, cracks jokes about needing a few more MPs for the substitutes bench.

ELECTION SUMMARY

Guinness meeting brings City to fore

Labour will use the annual meeting of Guinness on Wednesday to bring control over the City to the centre of the election campaign.

The timing of the meeting is ideal for Labour, which believes its proposals for tougher curbs on the City will win votes. It says self-regulation of the City is not sufficient.

Mr Robin Cook, Labour's trade spokesman, will be able to ask questions at the meeting because the party's superannuation society holds 50,000 shares in Guinness.

"I will be voting for the removal of Mr Saunders, but there are one or two other points I would not mind raising," he said yesterday.

Mr Saunders was asked to resign earlier this year, but has refused to do so. He is currently on £500,000 bail on three criminal charges relating to the alleged destruction or falsification of documents.

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Teachers' strikes key poll issue

Continued from page 1

would have the same character, grammar, comprehensive or secondary modern, but emphasized their right to change status. Going further than Mr Baker in his statements since Friday, she said that schools must not be "ossified".

If they wanted to change their character they could apply to the Secretary of State under existing legislation to do so and he would decide after considering all representations.

"That is an additional choice for parents. What we are saying is that you are already paying for your child's education through the rates and taxes and that if you are not satisfied there is another way."

Asked whether she would like to see more grammar schools, Mrs Thatcher responded: "I am a great believer in grammar schools, particularly in the large cities."

"If there are proposals to set up new grammar schools, either from local authorities or from the teachers and parents, they too will be considered."

Mrs Thatcher adopted Mr Baker's description of the new schools as "grant-maintained schools". They would be funded from taxation and there would be no fees payable by parents. But she added that there would be nothing to stop schools raising money for extra facilities through events such as fetes and bazaars.

On the key question of selection, Mrs Thatcher said that the arrangements which oversubscribed schools used to decide which pupils to take would apply in the new schools. She said they were able to do this without difficulty.

"It is not a bad thing to be fully aware of a child's ability to be asking for a few written tests but that is a matter for them [the schools]. That is not an 11-plus."

"It means that the school when it selects that child to go to that school will know what the child's abilities are — what it can do, whether it needs a bit of remedial education or whether it is particularly bright in some subjects. That is already done. It is not an 11-plus, which is a set exam."

words to protest: "That is not what they mean, or at least not what she intended them to mean." But there is time enough for them to lay that anxiety to rest well before polling day.

The question of selection for those schools which opt for independence from their local education authority raises more complex political considerations. I find it hard to believe that there would not be more selection on grounds of ability for those schools which were over-subscribed. That would not worry me, but it would seem to worry Mr Kenneth Baker.

"Let me make it clear," he told his constituents on Saturday, "that this is not a return to the eleven plus."

Where local authority schools were over-subscribed today, he went on, there is already "a process of selection and these processes are well understood and raise no objection of principle."

Schools which were no longer under the control of local authorities would be unlikely, however, to follow exactly the same procedures.

My guess is that there is now so much public anxiety about standards in schools that some increase in selection on ability would not spell electoral disaster for the Government. But ministers do need to make it clear that they have thought through how their own plans would work.

The Conservatives would be unwise to get bogged down in excessive detail at this stage. But having taken a risk in putting such a scheme into the manifesto, they will now have to take some further risks in explaining it. Otherwise there might be a suspicion that the Conservatives would bring even more confusion to our schools, and that really would be an election issue.

But my impression, drawn so far from the doorsteps of some London marginals, is that neither the Conservative manifesto proposals on education, nor the political reactions to those proposals, have as yet become such an issue.

Perhaps they will. There is often a time lag between politicians and journalists talking about a topic and the general public becoming interested in it. On present evidence, though, it looks as if the education debate will have to be kept running a little longer before this particular talking point becomes an election issue.

Mr John Smith, the party's spokesman on trade and industry, was standing on the open deck braving a cold wind, a ship's captain taking his crew of young party workers on a raid into hostile Alliance territory ruled by Mr Roy Jenkins.

A cry of alarm had Mr Smith back in his seat with an alacrity that any Speaker of the House would envy, as a large overhanging tree branch swept the length of the bus, ripping away bunting, bursting red balloons and grazing the scholarly head carrying Labour's plans for an industrial renaissance.

Laughter from the covered front section brought a quick response from the leader that it was all right for that lot up there in the "safe seats".

Mr Smith is thoroughly enjoying himself. From the derelict mills of the West Midlands to the redundant



Mr John Smith, Labour spokesman on trade and industry, with supporters in Gourock yesterday (Photograph: Tom Kidd).

Captain Smith keeps his head in brush with wayward branch

By Gavin Bell

Labour came within a hair's breadth of suffering a major setback to its campaign on the upper deck of a Strathclyde bus in Hillhead, Glasgow, at the weekend.

Mr John Smith, the party's spokesman on trade and industry, was standing on the open deck braving a cold wind, a ship's captain taking his crew of young party workers on a raid into hostile Alliance territory ruled by Mr Roy Jenkins.

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Laughter from the covered front section brought a quick response from the leader that it was all right for that lot up there in the "safe seats".

Mr Smith is thoroughly enjoying himself. From the derelict mills of the West Midlands to the redundant

shipyards of his native Scotland, he is conducting Labour's campaign to capture marginal seats with an almost boyish enthusiasm, far removed from his unexciting, even colourless reputation.

"This campaign is taking off. It's bubbling up, we're getting the message across," he assures the party faithful and local reporters at every stop on the campaign trail.

Along the banks of the Clyde, the bus loudspeakers blare out "Bread-line Britain" by the Communists pop group. Two elderly ladies salute our passage with calls of: "There's that man that was on the telly. Orabest John. Get tore in, son."

His speeches and interviews are variations on a central theme — of reviving a manufacturing industry decimated by eight years of Conservative government.

Britain's balance of trade in this sector is in deficit for the first time since the industrial revolution. Twenty per cent of it has disappeared since 1979 — "even the Luftwaffe never aspired to such destruction".

At a small business development in an abandoned car

plant in Renfrewshire, he amuses trade union officials by observing: "Mrs Thatcher has created a lot of small businesses here. The problem is they were big business to begin with."

Mr Smith is uncomfortable when he departs from his analysis of industrial economy that has produced scintillating performances at the despatch box, notably during the West-land affair.

He is more assured discussing our Labour's three engines for industrial growth — a new approach to investment, research and development, and education and training.

All other issues — health, education, social services — are linked to the essential task of reviving the manufacturing industry and getting a million unemployed people back to work within two years. Together, they constitute a moral crusade against Tory elitism.

Mr Smith suggests that the glasnost of Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has provided a boost for Labour's plans to rid Britain of US nuclear weapons.

"Aye," affirms a voice from the front seat. "He's playing a blinder."

On a personal political level, Mr Smith is circumspect about his rapid rise through the ranks to a senior place in the Shadow Cabinet, and non-committal to suggestions of his potential as a future leader of the party.

He professes loyalty and admiration for Mr Neil Kinnock, and prefers not to consider the possibility of being mooted as his successor.

Ever the pragmatist, his sights are set on getting out of opposition, which he dislikes, into a position of executive authority as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. If pressed, he will admit to a longer-term ambition to be Chancellor. For the time being he is fulfilled by popular reaction to his haranguing of Conservative economic policies and equally delighted by unprecedented requests for his signature in his East Monksland constituency.

True to the supplications of his Glaswegian admirers, John Smith is getting "tore in".

Appeal to first-timers

By Alan Massie

You know where you are with *Weekend World*. Its formula is rigid, it concentrates on one topic a week. The front man offers an analysis, leavened by diagrams and cut-outs of academics. Then, having cleared the ground, the presenter turns to the politicians, and asks them to justify themselves in the light of the evidence.

It is as different from Sir Robin Day's *Question Time* as a tutorial is from a pub brawl.

Unemployment is a subject right up *Weekend World*'s street. It is complex, nobody knows the answers and sometimes, it seems, nobody knows the questions.

The preamble, a leisurely

Schooling the electorate in political pretence

By Alan Massie

stroll round the unemployment estate, with assorted economists chipping in gems like: "Periods of high unemployment are fundamentally different from periods of low unemployment," was resolutely educational. But it might also have been designed to show that the subject is so mysterious that we should distrust anyone offering a solution.

Mr Brian Walden would have made his scepticism manifest, but his successor, Mr Matthew Parris, is more like an earnest student who finds the dons deeply interesting but not altogether convincing. The odd thing is that now it is the student who conducts the tutorial.

Whereas Mr Walden behaved like a worldly wise

headmaster dealing with clever but shifty teachers, whom he suspected of not being up to their job, Mr Parris is the bright head boy who would like to believe, but has stopped short of doing so.

The politicians sit and wait while the mysteries are explained to the people. Only Lord Young of Graffham appeared to have been paying much attention, but then he is a sceptic himself, perhaps because he has been dealing with the problem and not just talking about it.

He asked why in Liverpool, the heartland of unemployment, the *Liverpool Echo* should carry 27 pages of job advertisements, and why London should have more long-term unemployed than the North-east. Unemployment, he told us, was about

people, individual people, which is true, but not perhaps the way to win elections. (But then he doesn't have to be elected himself.)

Mr Roy Hattersley, exuding gravitas, spoke for Labour, and did so rather well. Mr Parris tried to get him to agree that Labour's National Economic Assessment was going to put a lot of trust in "the innate good sense of British managers and workers". Hattersley said that Labour always put more trust in the people than the Conservatives did.

Mr Malcolm Bruce was put on the spot to defend the Alliance's intention to fine employers who paid wages over the rate of inflation. Would they not also need to control prices, if their plans

Nato chief denies 'pull out' report

By Michael Evans and Richard Evans

General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, was thrust unwittingly into the British election arena yesterday when he was forced to "categorically deny" a newspaper report that he had drawn up a top-secret document for President Reagan recommending the immediate withdrawal of American military, aircraft and nuclear weapons from Britain if Labour won power.

Although General Rogers has in the past made his views known that he considers Labour's unilateralist policy would be highly damaging for Nato, he said that he had not compiled such a report for Mr Reagan. Nor had a report been sent by his headquarters in Mons or by the American headquarters at Stuttgart.

The article in *The Sunday Telegraph* claimed that General Rogers had classified the report, "Cosmic Top Secret", which is the highest grade for Nato documents. It was claimed that General Rogers had recommended the withdrawal of key American military personnel and nuclear forces within weeks of Labour taking office, without any protracted negotiation.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Mr Denis Healey, the shadow foreign affairs spokesman, have stated that Labour's defence policy of removing American nuclear bases would not be carried out until thorough consultations with the United States had been completed.

The Labour manifesto added a new line, that the closure of the US nuclear bases and the withdrawal of cruise missiles would be deferred until the present negotiations on intermediate nuclear forces (INF) had ended.

The claim that General Rogers had taken the drastic step of advising President Reagan to pre-empt any request to close the nuclear bases by a new Labour government fuelled the already bitter divide over defence strategy between the main political parties, even though it has been so comprehensively denied.

Yesterday both Mr Kinnock and Mrs Thatcher, reacted to the report, though the Labour leader said that he viewed it with a great deal of disbelief and the Prime Minister said that she did not know the truth of it.

Mr Kinnock said that the report was "a complete fabrication" and that he was "not aware of any such report". Mrs Thatcher said that she was "not aware of any such report" and that she was "not aware of any such report".

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ELECTION 87 X

Labour expected to show further gains as the gap narrows

POLL WATCH
By David Butler

Labour has been enormously heartened by the way the gap has narrowed in the opinion polls during the past week. It was hard to make "we will win" sound convincing when polls were showing them to be 14 or even 18 per cent behind the Conservatives. It becomes easier to exude genuine confidence when the margin is down to single figures and falling.

The Conservatives, of course, can pretend to be grateful for the dip in their lead as an antidote to complacency. At the same time the Tories have the reassurance of being above the safe winning mark of 40 per cent in every poll.

A further narrowing of the gap between the two parties in the next few days is quite likely. But for Labour to win a clear majority it has to get 40 per cent of the vote and push the Conservatives below 35 per cent, a highly unlikely

achievement, yet not inconceivable in these days of volatile voters.

The Alliance has slipped back depressingly and has lost even the comfort of that rogue Gallup poll in the *Daily Telegraph* that had put them in second place. They have to

polls in the North-west and London clearly suggest that the Conservatives are holding up well in those key areas.

The *Weekend World* Harris poll indicates a significant Labour improvement in the margins, almost enough to produce a hung parliament.

OPINION POLL RATINGS			
Interview	Con	Lab	Alliance
May 5-10	43	30	25
May 11-17	42	32	24
May 18-23	42	33	22

clinging to the fact that they were several percentage points worse off at this stage in 1983, and the memory of those last-minute surges in February 1974, in 1979, and again last time (though not in October 1974).

There will always be some contrary polls. Particular confusion has been caused by the lurches of TV-am's rolling poll. Some of the marginal seats and regional findings have raised eyebrows. But

The main story is best followed in the average of the nationwide surveys by the major pollsters and over the past three weeks these have shown a modest trend (see table).

It takes a few days for specific events to sink in and make a difference to the ratings, and only in the next week shall we begin to see the impact of the manifestos and the opening salvos of the campaign.

Alliance support wavering

By Robin Oakley

As the election campaign enters its second week, Alliance voters are still "softer" in their allegiance than those of other parties and are slightly less likely to turn out to vote. More than twice as many are likely to change their minds about who they vote for as Conservative supporters.

A poll conducted by MORI for Times newspapers also shows that Mr Kinnock has improved his rating as a potential Prime Minister.

MORI went back to 1,328 of the 1,541 adults they interviewed on May 12-14. Interviews were conducted on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Asked which party leader would make the best Prime Minister, there was little change in support for Mrs Thatcher (46 per cent).

Percentages that may switch support			
	Week 1	Week 2	Change
Total	25	18	-7
Conservative	17	12	-5
Labour	23	16	-7
Alliance	39	30	-9

Disaffected miners and a left-wing candidate could cost Labour dear

By Craig Seton

The ghost of the miners' strike two years ago haunts Labour's campaign to defend its fragile majority in Mansfield.

Mr Alan Meale, the Labour candidate, is accused by political enemies of being a hard-left supporter of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). Such a reputation is regarded as politically suicidal in the Nottinghamshire coalfield, which defied the NUM to work throughout the strike and later gave birth to the moderate Union of Democratic Mineworkers (UDM).

Mr Don Cannan, the former Labour MP and a supporter of the UDM, who is retiring, has dealt Labour's campaign a body-blow by declaring that he would not vote for Mr Meale, who is defending a majority of only 2,216. Mr Cannan remains, however, a committed Labour supporter.

The UDM leadership has advised its members not to vote Labour because the party refuses to recognize the new union.

The union's headquarters, formerly occupied by the NUM, overlooks the busy mining and market town from a hill.

The Conservatives, second in 1983, and the Alliance, a respectable third, are competing for the votes of disaffected

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

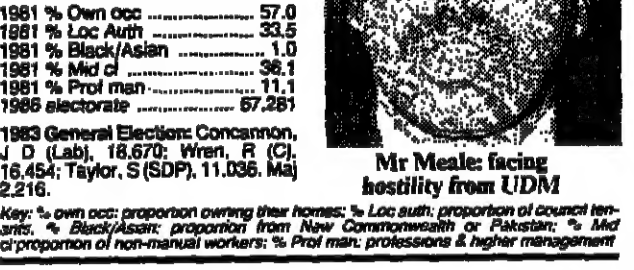
Mansfield

CANDIDATES
A. Meale (Lab)
C. Hendry (C)
B. Answer (SDP/All)

1981 % Own occ. 57.0
1981 % Loc Auth. 33.5
1981 % Black/Asian 1.0
1981 % Mid of 36.1
1981 % Prof man 11.1
1986 electorate 67,281

1983 General Election: Cannan, J D (Lab), 18,570; Wren, R (C), 16,454; Taylor, S (SDP), 11,036. Maj 2,216.

Key: % own occ: proportion owning their homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid of: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof man: professionals & higher management



Mr Meale: facing hostility from UDM

UDM pitmen who are reportedly deserting Labour in droves. Both parties have called for tactical voting to oust Labour.

There are two collieries and more than 3,000 pitmen in the constituency and their votes could be decisive.

Mr Meale, who earned his hard-left reputation as chairman of the party's Campaign Group, insisted that he would win.

"Our opponents are determined to keep bringing up the divisions of the strike," he said. "It was two years ago, for goodness sake. It is about time they forgot about it."

"I want to bring the two

homes and a general improvement in Mansfield."

The district council elections on May 7 showed a 2.5 per cent swing from Labour to the Tories, enough to take the seat if repeated on June 11.

The omens in Nottinghamshire are not good for Labour. Its vote declined by 10 per cent between the 1979 and 1983 elections, when it took only three of the 11 seats in the county.

Mr Barry Answer, aged 39, a Mansfield newsagent, who is the Alliance candidate, regards both Mr Meale and Mr Hendry as out-of-town carpetbaggers.

"People do not want Alan Meale, but this is basically a working class town, not a Tory town. The miners' vote will be crucial," he said.

Mr Meale also faces opposition from the Moderate Labour Party, which was formed by Mansfield Labour councillors concerned about left-wing infiltration.

The party gained only 6 per cent of the vote in the district elections and all its eight councillors were defeated. But if it took a similar share of the vote again it could destroy Labour's chances.

Mr Meale's best hope might be that with such a range of opposition, the anti-Labour vote will be so split that he can still squeeze home.

Growing competition for the votes of 20 million fans

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

Sport is enjoyed by 20 million people in Britain and is also an annual £5 billion industry, but it is still not seen as a crucial issue for the electorate.

Many voters do not directly connect the political parties with the provision of facilities and the levels of taxation on sports goods, clubs and services. Most facilities are funded by local authorities but these are influenced by national policies.

The manifestos do, however, reflect an awareness that increasing numbers of voters are recognizing a government role in sport, and all the parties are this time chasing the "sporting" vote.

The most innovative idea is Labour's plan to reduce the football pool betting duty from 42½ per cent to 40 per cent, with the Football Pool Promoters' Association in turn being required to give an additional £12 million a year to the Football Trust, which at present gets £8 million from the national "Spot The Ball" competition.

Half of the £12 million would be used to improve football stadiums. The remainder would be made available for other sports facilities, both for local communities, and to attract to Britain major international events such as the Olympic Games and European, Commonwealth and World championships. Mr Denis Howell,

Shadow Minister for Sport, says that the Sports Council would also get additional funding for future national projects.

Mr Dick Tracey, Minister for Sport in the last Government, questions the scheme. He says that a Labour administration would be so hard

pressed financially that the Treasury would not allow it to cut the pools betting duty.

The scheme was another example of the Labour Party's habit of making sweeping claims in opposition but not carrying them out while in office, he said.

Since the last Labour Government in 1979, the annual grant to the Sports Council, which funds national centres and governing bodies, had risen from £15 million to nearly £37 million, a rise in real terms of 42 per cent, Mr Tracey said.

The Conservatives also view with suspicion the Alliance's plan to set up a unified ministry, headed by a cabinet minister, with responsibility for the arts, broadcasting, films, publishing, leisure and recreation.

The proposal is unworkable

because many of these activities spill over into other areas, the Tories say. For instance, would the new minister (rather than the Home Secretary) be responsible for the policing of football fans, a major problem in recent years.

The recent controversy over the decline of traditional team games in schools is also attended to by the political parties.

Labour says its priority would be to stop the selling of school playing fields and educational facilities. It emphasizes the right of all pupils in primary and secondary schools to enjoy access to competitive sports, swimming and playing field facilities, saying that spending cuts in education have led to the selling of playing fields and reductions in transport to take pupils to such facilities.

For a man renowned for his irascibility he has been remarkably cheerful, notwithstanding the Alliance failure to advance in the polls. He claims that the lion's share of the 30 per cent of uncommitted voters will support the Alliance. He also believes that beating Labour into second place is unimportant and that the crucial and achievable objective is to hold the balance of power.

Political bywords

The wisdom of the double coalition

By Philip Howard

All non-totalitarian political parties are coalitions. The Alliance, because it is a liaison of two coalitions, is more heterogeneous than most parties. Here are some characteristic sayings to represent the broad range of policy and attitude:

Conscience
There is a greater social conscience among the electors than the Government is allowing for.
David Steel, *The Daily Telegraph*, Monday

Geography
The SDP is an avowedly left-of-centre party.
David Owen, *Now!*, 1981

Topography
We are not just a party of the left but the party of the left.
David Steel, *New Statesman*, 1967

Right wing?
Margaret Thatcher is David Owen in drag.
Rhodesia Herald, 1979

Liberalism
If God had been a Liberal there wouldn't have been 10 commandments, there would have been 10 suggestions.
After Dinner Game, television play by Malcolm Bradbury and Christopher Bigsby

Constitution
Fundamental constitutional change is the core issue of British politics.
David Owen, *The Times*, 1987

Thatcherism
She is the Enid Blyton of economics. Nothing must be allowed to spoil her simple plots.

Richard Holme, *Liberal Conference*, 1980

The difference
There is a different attitude between the Liberal Party and the SDP. The SDP is a more authoritarian party, and we are a less authoritarian party.
David Steel, *BBC Radio*, 1982

Gnothi seauton
Impatient, abrupt, someone who doesn't suffer fools gladly.
Self-analysis by David Owen, *The Independent*, 1987

Nuclear 1
There are some things we can do on our own. We can abandon the pretence of a British independent deterrent.
David Steel, *The Times*, 1982

Nuclear 2
We will maintain the deterrent capacity for as long as it is needed.
David Steel, *The Daily Telegraph*, Monday

Nuclear 3
We know we must build up our European defence industries. Will the US use its influence with Britain to encourage the development of a European minimum deterrent, or will it hold us to Trident?
David Owen, speech to Council on Foreign Relations, New York, 1987

Liberals
You Liberals think that goats are just sheep from broken homes.
After Dinner Game, television play by Malcolm Bradbury and Christopher Bigsby

Economics 1
We are coming to the end of the oil bonanza, and we have ignored already, at our peril, the necessity to invest.
David Owen, *News of the World*, 1987

Economics 2
Our mission is not to represent Thatcherism with a human face, promising a better managed Conservatism. We stand for different values. We must redistribute wealth and power on a massive scale.
David Steel, speech, London, 1985

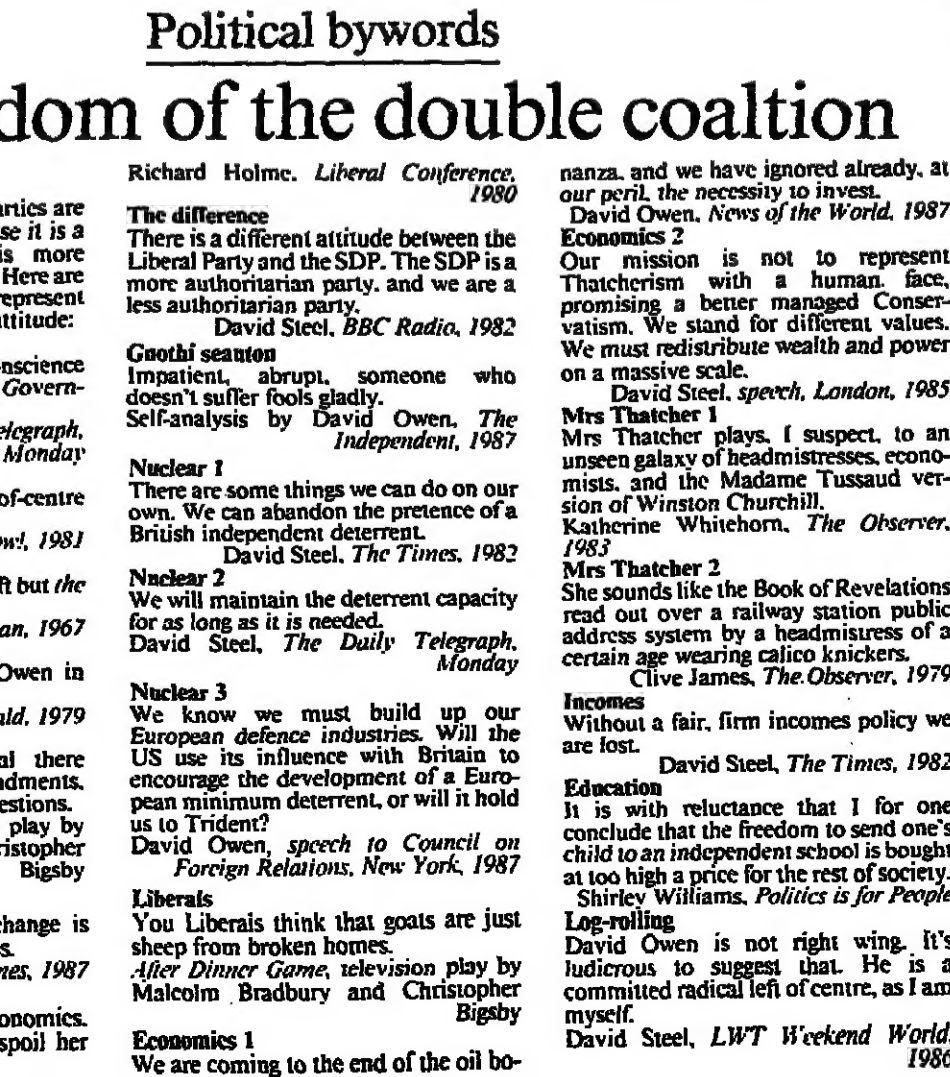
Mrs Thatcher 1
Mrs Thatcher plays, I suspect, to an unseen galaxy of headmistresses, economists, and the Madame Tussaud version of Winston Churchill.
Katherine Whitehorn, *The Observer*, 1983

Mrs Thatcher 2
She sounds like the Book of Revelations read out over a railway station public address system by a headmistress of a certain age wearing calico knickers.
Clive James, *The Observer*, 1979

Incomes
Without a fair, firm incomes policy we are lost.
David Steel, *The Times*, 1982

Education
It is with reluctance that I for one conclude that the freedom to send one's child to an independent school is bought at too high a price for the rest of society.
Shirley Williams, *Politics is for People*

Log-rolling
David Owen is not right wing. It's ludicrous to suggest that. He is a committed radical left of centre, as I am myself.
David Steel, *LWT Weekend World*, 1986



OFF DUTY: Dr David Owen yesterday took a welcome break from his gruelling election campaign to mess about in his boat, which is moored in the picturesque Devon fishing village of Noss Mayo, near Newton Ferrers, where his sister has a house near the harbour (Photograph: Stephen Markeson).

Serious Owen goes for minds not hearts

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Press photographers who criss-crossed the country after Dr David Owen all last week, breathed a collective sigh of relief when, on Friday, he was joined for the first time by his American wife Debbie, smiling, vivacious and resplendent in Alliance gold. At last there was the prospect of animated pictures.

Dr Owen alone was too dull, they complained. He wore sober suits, kept hands in pockets, smiled but rarely laughed and preferred formal handshakes to kissing ladies and cuddling babies. Such criticism is unlikely to upset the SDP leader. On Tuesday

he made a five-hour detour to Norwich to test drive a Lotus, but that was a rare concession to the duty of a campaigning politician to provide "good pictures". He was more at ease touring a police convalescence home in Harrogate, chatting to patients about their ailments with the assurance of a medical man.

In this and many other ways Dr Owen is rewriting the well-worn manual of electioneering as compiled by the two old parties. He is attempting the mountainous task of winning — or at least critically influencing — an election by appealing not to people's hearts or pockets or appetites for gimmickry, but solely to their reason.

A lot of people would like us to turn up the volume of personal abuse, to go for the vulgar term or the cheap headline, but we must go for the thoughtful voter," he told a rally in Durham.

Low-key reasonableness and attentiveness are Dr Owen's style. He asks questions and listens to answers. Only twice has he really raised his voice. Once was when a heckler suggested he should have stayed and fought in the Labour party. The other was when accused in the Tory manifesto of being "a fellow traveller". That was worse than being called an adulterer, he declared incautiously.

He does not rabble-rouse or tub-thump. He refuses to

promise the earth. He makes a virtue of telling people what they do not want to hear. Yes, he told dismayed Alliance supporters in Sittingbourne, he did want to see their grammar schools abolished.

He does not go in for walkabouts. His visits are chosen more for their symbolic than visual value. He goes to troubled spots like Handsworth to point up Tory divisiveness, but also to places suggesting Britain's resurgence such as the huge new Metro shopping centre near Newcastle or Thoresby colliery in Nottinghamshire, the most profitable in the country and a UDM stronghold.

He condemns Labour's "leftist left" but concedes the

moderation of the bulk of rank-and-file members. He criticizes the Government but also acknowledges its achievements. It was foolish to say that Mrs Thatcher has presided over "total success", he told a Cambridge rally, but "absurd to play the Labour game of painting her as the Prime Minister of unmitigated woe".

The photographers may find Dr Owen's style dull, but there is evidence — yet to be reflected in the polls — that it is striking a resonant chord in the electorate. Lately he and Mr David Steel have attracted such huge audiences to their Ask the Alliance rallies in provincial cities that the proceedings have been relayed to overspill annexes. The rallies are hardly entertaining. The only touch of "theatre" is the two men's entrance to the deafening strains of the Alliance Purcell theme tune. They give long, serious answers to questions yet no one drifts away and one is left with the impression that most came out of curiosity and left convinced.

In Cambridge, revealingly, they received sustained applause for their arguments against the Government's 2p tax cuts.

The itinerary is gruelling. His days start before 7am and end after midnight. He attends three or four engagements a day, each in a different television region of the country.

For a man renowned for his irascibility he has been remarkably cheerful, notwithstanding the Alliance failure to advance in the polls. He claims that the lion's share of the 30 per cent of uncommitted voters will support the Alliance. He also believes that beating Labour into second place is unimportant and that the crucial and achievable objective is to hold the balance of power.

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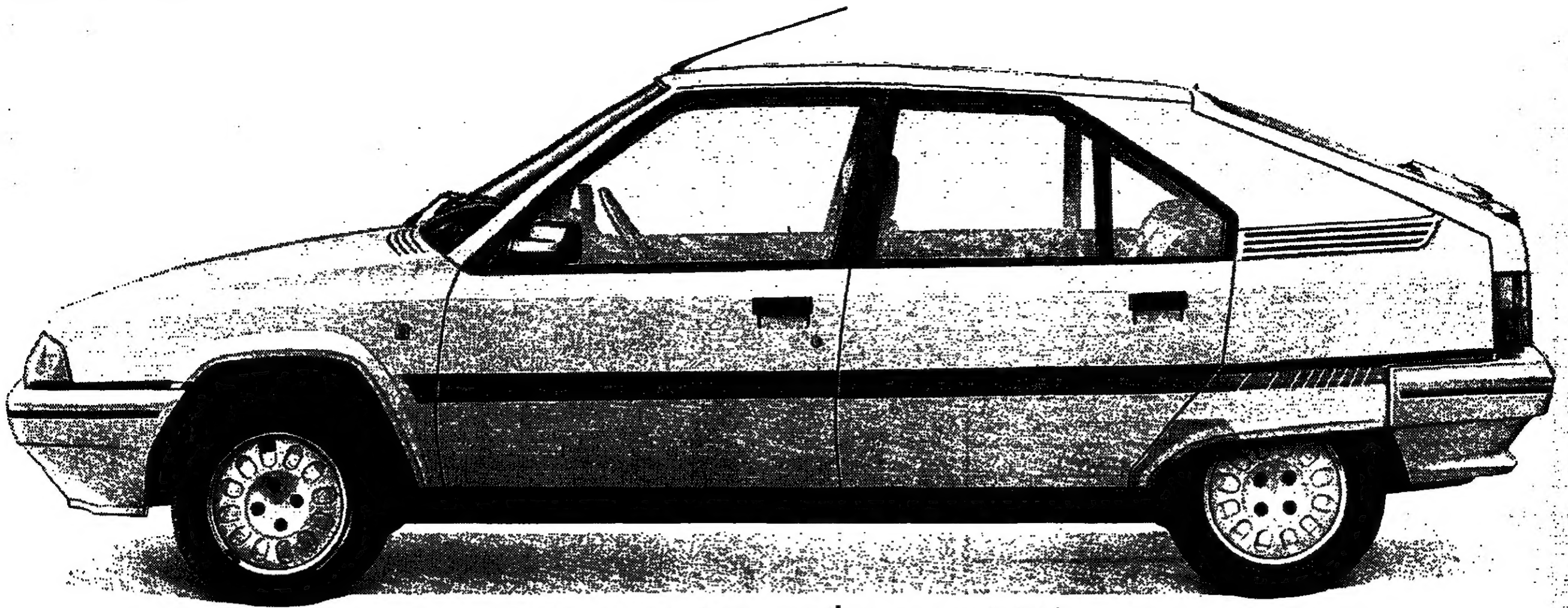
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WORLD SUMMARY

Cover-up claim on torture death

Seoul (Reuters) — Senior South Korean policemen being questioned by state prosecutors have admitted planning a cover-up in the controversial death during torture of a student activist, state television reported yesterday.

Some of the five senior officers being questioned admitted plotting to misrepresent the number of policemen involved in the killing of Park Chong Chol, aged 21, in January, the Korea Broadcasting System quoted prosecution sources as saying. Others among the five denied involvement in any fabrication, KBS said without giving details. Officials at the prosecutors' office declined to confirm the report.

Two members of an elite anti-communist police squad were charged with murder shortly after Mr Park's death as the anti-communist police headquarters in central Seoul. Mr Park apparently choked to death as his throat was crushed against the rim of a bath during attempts to make him reveal the whereabouts of another left-wing activist. The killing aroused widespread public anger.

Third TV man held Bomb suspect

Harare — Zimbabwean police arrested a third foreign television correspondent as well as a representative of a local air charter company, it was confirmed here yesterday. Mr Timothy Leach, of Independent Television News, was arrested on Saturday (Jan Raath writes).

Mr Leach, a British citizen resident here, was questioned yesterday about his presence in Zambia earlier this month at the time of a South African raid on the town of Livingstone.

Johannesburg — An identikit picture of a burly, six-foot black suspect of triggering the car bomb which killed four white policemen and injured 15 other people here last week, was issued by police this weekend with a £33,020 reward for his capture (Ray Kennedy writes).

Lieutenant Pierre Louw, a police liaison officer, said the man was spotted fixing what turned out to be a small Soviet-made lumpet mine to the wheel of a car parked outside the court building.

Manila call for revolt

Manila (Reuters) — Fifteen thousand right-wing opponents of President Aquino filled the Epifanio de los Santos Highway in front of Manila's two main military camps, and urged Philippine soldiers to overthrow him. Hundreds of thousands of Filipinos gathered there in February 1986 to support a military revolt that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and put Mrs Aquino in power. Three people were arrested yesterday.

Bullfight 'curse' Russia in rabbi deal

Madrid — Bullfight fans muttered about a mysterious curse here yesterday after they witnessed the third serious goring in Madrid's famous San Isidro bullfight festival (Harry Debelius writes). A Valencian matador, Vicente Ruiz, was impaled on the right horn of his first bull, the third of the afternoon, on Saturday at Las Ventas, Madrid's main bullring.

Washington — Six Soviet Jews will be allowed to study in the United States to become rabbis, on the understanding that they will return to lead Soviet synagogues (Michael Binyon writes).

Rabbi David Hollander, the head of a delegation just back from Moscow, told *The New York Times* the arrangement would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

TV drama on Barbie Russians go fishing

Lyons — The trial of Klaus Barbie is to be dramatized by BBC television (Michael McCarthy writes).

The courtroom proceedings here will be re-enacted as a dramatized documentary in the BBC2 series *Screenplay* in the summer. The BBC is likely to spend £250,000 on the drama, with a recreated court built at the Shepherd's Bush studios.

Buenos Aires — A bilateral treaty between Moscow and Buenos Aires, allowing Soviet ships to fish in disputed South Atlantic waters, went into effect at the weekend as the trawler *Ianora* left the Argentine port of Comodoro Rivadavia for the fishing zone near the Falkland Islands (Eduardo Cue writes).

Another Soviet vessel, the *Ritza*, sails into port today.

Now floods hit China

Peking (Reuters) — Floods have inundated vast areas of southern China while thousands of troops continue to battle China's biggest forest fire in memory, official reports said. The New China News Agency said eastern and western sectors of the fire in the far north-east near the Soviet border had been controlled by fire breaks, but the blaze was still spreading south towards Inner Mongolia.

12 killed in air raids on Jaffna peninsula

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

Straling and bombing by the Sri Lankan Air Force killed at least 12 people yesterday on the Tamil-dominated northern Jaffna peninsula, residents of the area said.

The latest attacks were reported by residents of Vavuniya, the first major town south of the peninsula. The residents also said that bus services between Jaffna and southern areas were restored yesterday after a nine-day lapse.

Meanwhile, India has reportedly given Colombo the go-ahead for a military crackdown on the Tamil guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the government-controlled *Sunday Observer* said, quoting well-informed sources.

The newspaper said that the LTTE has thwarted all diplomatic efforts by Delhi to end the separatist conflict. It added that Delhi was

likely to publicly deny that it has given such a go-ahead because of possible political repercussions in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

The report claimed that Delhi's decision regarding the LTTE, and consequently its ally, the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students (EROS), has been clear since the Tamil Nadu State Government announced its aid package of \$3.2 million (£1.9 million) to the Sri Lankan Tamil groups on April 27, and the subsequent release of the money to them last week.

The Sri Lankan Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, said on state television on Saturday that the Tamil Nadu Government's donation to the guerrillas was contrary to the principles of the United Nations, non-alignment and regional co-operation.

Bonn out of step with Europe's drumbeat

"West Germany is not about to move away from the EEC and Nato," one senior Brussels diplomat said last week. "But it worries me the way the Germans are out of step."

EEC farm ministers yesterday resumed "final" negotiations on this year's farm price cuts, still fiercely resisted by Europe's farmers — above all, West Germany's — despite warnings of impending EEC financial crisis.

Today EEC foreign ministers tackle trade disputes with "protectionist" America and Japan, and reform of the EEC budget. Tomorrow Nato's defence ministers make one more attempt to respond collectively to Mr Gorbachev's challenge on Euro-missiles. In all cases the focus, and the pressure, is on Bonn. The fear in Brussels is that divisions in the ruling Bonn coalition and the resulting constraints on Chancellor Kohl are making West Germany a key player in both the EEC and Nato, less rather than more flexible.

Nothing irritates Brussels dip-

lomats more than headlines such as "EEC fails to agree" or "too less common" "Nato in disarray". But Western Europe is going through painful public adjustments as it approaches two historic watersheds: reform of the EEC's financial structure after enlargement to 12 members, and removal of medium-range (and possibly shorter-range) missiles from the continent after Mr Gorbachev's overtures.

In arms control, the Franco-German summit just before the weekend may have brought Herr Kohl a little closer to France and Britain, which argue that the Soviet

politics would leave it uniquely vulnerable to Soviet forces unless tactical battlefield weapons and conventional forces are brought into the equation.

Although there is no formal deadline, American officials here made it clear last week that Washington would make up its own mind if there is no Nato consensus either at the Venice economic summit on June 8 to 10, or at the Nato foreign ministers meeting in Iceland immediately afterwards.

The Franco-German talks produced even less meeting of minds on farm prices than on missiles. The West German Farm Minister, the physically and politically formidable Herr Ignaz Kiechle, is seen in Brussels as an obstinate defender of farming interests and a chief impediment to vital reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP).

As Mrs Thatcher never tires of pointing out to her EEC colleagues, the chronic EEC budget crises are largely due to over-reliance on farm price support and storage. But what Bonn wants is a favourable adjust-

ment to the "green currencies" in which farm trade is conducted as the price of its agreement even to modest CAP reform — including controversial cereals price cuts — and the tax on oils and fats demanded by the Commission.

The Commission reckons that together with a £1 billion whip-round from member states, farm price cuts and the oils and fats tax would meet this year's budget shortfall of £3.5 billion.

This month M Jacques Delors, the Commission President, warned the European Parliament that if the money was not found EEC spending programmes would have to be slashed, starting in July.

The long-term solution, the Commission believes, lies in M Delors's plan for increasing the budget — and increasing regional aid to the poorer southern states — by shifting the basis of revenues from VAT (the current 1.4 per cent VAT ceiling is already a fiction) to national wealth, or gross domestic product. Europe could then cut its farming subsidies, easing friction

with its world trading partners.

Brussels officials are desperately hoping that a compromise can be found on agriculture and the budget before the Venice summit, at which tensions between Europe and America over international trade will be an important theme. Disagreement at Venice would spill over disastrously to the EEC summit in Brussels at the end of June.

Bonn, Brussels officials point out, is not the only obstacle to European consensus: agreement on both farm reform and Euro-missiles is made more difficult by electoral considerations in Italy, Portugal and, above all, Britain.

Mrs Thatcher would benefit from a Venice summit, on election eve, which showed a Europe with finances under control, a united international trade stance and an INF deal on the cards. But it is West Germany which dominates debate in Europe's decision-making, for Mrs Thatcher's Germany, therefore, which finds itself being pressurized or wooed.



Senator Edward Kennedy shaking hands with Mr Bronislaw Geremek, a senior Solidarity adviser, at the Polish Institute of International Affairs in Warsaw yesterday. Looking on is a Solidarity spokesman, Mr Janusz Onysiewicz.

Rapturous Poles cheer Kennedy

Gdansk (Reuters, API) — A band played the *Star-Spangled Banner* and more than 5,000 people cheered in this port city yesterday as Senator Edward Kennedy with Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity founder by his side, said in Polish: "I am a Pole."

The crowd thronging the courtyard of St Brygida's Church, where the Stars and Stripes hung alongside the red and white Polish flag, erupted into cheers and clapping and chanted "Solidarity".

The atmosphere in the courtyard outside the church was like that at an American political rally, and Mr Kennedy warmed to the cheers of those who packed the square and repeatedly chanted his name. "Kennedy, Kennedy".

"My family has had a special feeling for your country," Mr Kennedy said, noting that his brothers Joseph and John had come to Poland before the Second World War and that his brother Robert had visited the country in 1964. His voice booming over a loudspeaker system, he added to thundering cheers, "and we're having such a good time now, we're going to come back again and again and again".

Pinning a Solidarity button on his lapel, Mr Kennedy declared to cheers, "Jestem Polakiem (I am a Pole)", recalling the famous words of his brother President John Kennedy who, at the Berlin Wall, said "I am a Berliner".

The senator was accompa-

nied by more than a dozen members of his family. As he introduced them, the crowd began singing *Sto Lat*, a Polish song of welcome which means "May you live 100 years", then broke into chants of "Greetings for Reagan. Greetings for Reagan".

Mr Kennedy smiled at the cheers for the American President, his political rival, then raised his hand in a V-for-victory sign and a band played the American and Polish national anthems.

The facade of the red brick rectory church was adorned with large Polish and American flags and a photograph of the Pope, who is to visit Poland next month.

Colour photographs of Mr Kennedy and his brothers

John and Robert were passed out, setting off a mad scramble among the crowd, many of whom later lined up for Kennedy family members to sign.

Mr Walesa asked the senator to pass greetings from Gdansk to the American nation "and tell it that Solidarity lives and Solidarity will win".

Solidarity, Eastern Europe's first independent trade union, was suppressed and outlawed while Poland was under martial law between 1981 and 1983.

The Kennedys flew to Gdansk from Warsaw for a meeting with Mr Walesa and his wife Danuta, to attend a special memorial Mass at St Brygida's for the senator's two assassinated brothers.

Kohl under fire from his party for 'stonewalling'

From John England, Bonn

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany has come under fire from the ranks of his own Christian Democratic (CDU) Party and the conservative press for his stonewalling on the Euro-missiles issue that is costing the party votes in state elections.

The CDU was badly hurt in two state elections eight days ago, losing its 16-year majority in the Rhineland-Palatinate and failing to oust the Social Democrats (SPD) in Hamburg. The missiles issue played a key role in the first election, and Herr Kohl's lack of a clear line on the Soviet offer is blamed for much of the CDU's losses there.

Now the party is worried that it could also drop votes in elections in Bremen and Schleswig-Holstein in September, especially in the latter, where it has ruled for 37 years.

If the CDU's downward trend continues, analysts believe the SPD — which has a traditional grip on Bremen — could possibly return to government in the neighbouring Land.

In southern Germany at the weekend the CDU in Baden-Württemberg, which faces an election next March, showed that it had seen the writing on the wall. It became the party's first state association to distance itself from Herr Kohl's insistence upon early super-power negotiations on battle-field missiles after agreements on medium-range and shorter-range weapons.

At a meeting in Oberndorf, CDU delegates voted against coupling other disarmament steps to a US-Soviet accord on the "double zero" option. Herr Lothar Späth, the state Prime Minister and also the CDU's deputy national chairman, warned against talking a missiles agreement to death. "Let what can be negotiated away be negotiated away," he said.

Herr Kohl's leadership was criticized yesterday in a leading article in the conservative *Welt am Sonntag* headed, "The Chancellor's Style". The article said his Government had achieved just as much, if not more, than the Government of Mrs Thatcher. But her popularity was due mostly to her never-tiring will to lead.

Herr Kohl's style was different, the article claimed. He preferred a consensus on political decisions and used his authority only when he had heard all opinions. That was an appealing trait, but one wished that he had more of the decisiveness of former chancellors, like Konrad Adenauer or Herr Helmut Schmidt.

His tendency to let things be discussed without control and for too long, the article added, was often misunderstood as weakness in leadership. The leaders of Herr Kohl's centre-right coalition parties, which at present are split on the missiles issue, are to meet on June 1 to find an agreement on a joint position before the Chancellor makes a second Government policy statement to the Bundestag on June 4.

Mitterrand deserts de Gaulle's Canada

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Twenty years after General de Gaulle stood on the balcony of the town hall in Montreal and declared "vive le Québec libre", President Mitterrand of France begins a state visit to Canada.

However, unlike General de Gaulle, who in 1967 visited only Quebec, where his words inflamed French-speaking Canadians and infuriated the Anglophones, President Mitterrand's first stop will be Ottawa where he will meet the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney.

During his five-day visit, beginning today, M Mitterrand will go on from Ottawa to Quebec, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick. The visit is seen as his most significant since his trip to the United States three years ago.

The French are at pains to point out that a lot of water has passed under the bridge since the de Gaulle era and that this visit marks a new phase in Franco-Canadian relations.

France is anxious to improve commercial exchanges, which have suffered from years of neglect. The French Trade Minister, M Michel Noir, who accompanies the President, will be discussing nuclear energy, fishing and the possibility of the new French television station, TV5, being beamed to Canada.

But President Mitterrand

also goes to Canada with his own subtle form of ensuring closer ties between France and French-speaking Canadians. One of his pet hobby-horses has been the realization last year of a Francophone conference involving French-speaking countries all over the world. One of the main stumbling blocks to this gathering had been the question of Quebec and de Gaulle's suggestion that it should be free from the rest of Canada.

President Mitterrand overcame this by inviting Mr Mulroney to attend last year's conference, and by suggesting that Quebec should host the next conference.

M Mitterrand has been quoted as saying that the only difference of opinion now between France and Canada is on the question of fishing.

French fishing boats have been banned from Canadian ports since March because, the Canadians say, they have not been respecting quotas. This situation particularly affects the livelihood of the French overseas territory of Saint Pierre et Miquelon, a small group of three islands off Newfoundland. M Mitterrand will stop here for half a day at the end of his tour. The 6,500 islanders hope that he will announce economic measures to help them overcome the effects of the ban.

Kenyan President stamps out dissent on the road to his one-party state

In the first of a two-part series on Kenyan politics, Paul Valley discusses the growing pressure for a one-party state in one of black Africa's most prosperous countries.

There are few individuals in Kenya bold enough to voice in public the suspicion that MwaKenya might largely be a figment of the imagination of President Daniel arap Moi.

MwaKenya is supposed to be an underground organization dedicated to the violent overthrow of the Kenyan Government. But to date it has actually done so little, *sotto voce*, as an example of the condition which is now unofficially known there as "paramois".

There is considerable doubt as to what, if anything, MwaKenya is up to. But, as one Commonwealth diplomat in Nairobi put it, "there is no doubting the reality of President Moi's attempts to crack down on all forms of dissent".

In recent months hundreds of people have been picked up by the police on suspicion of membership. Some 70 of these were sentenced to an average of five years' imprisonment after confessing to taking an illegal oath of fealty or failing to report to the police the existence of its subversive literature which is allegedly Libyan-flavoured.

One Nairobi lawyer, who asked for his name not to be published, said: "There seems

no real doubt that the confessions are obtained by threats and torture which include solitary confinement in cells flooded with freezing water, and beatings." At least three prisoners are known to have died in custody.

All this is disturbing enough in itself. But what causes deeper concern is the shift in the political climate which has allowed it.

Since its independence in 1963, Kenya has come to be regarded as one of the happier African states. It has not abandoned the traditions of free enterprise and parliamentary democracy which were its colonial inheritance. As a result it has, with the



President Moi: taking Kenya away from democracy.

Kenya's changing image Part 1

assistance of the 50,000 Britons who stayed on, become one of the most prosperous countries in Africa.

There have been one or two suspicious deaths in high places, a few detentions of opposition figures and the banning of political groupings other than the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party. But for all that it was seen, by and large, as standing for Western values of freedom, tolerance and constitutional law.

Then, in June 1982, President Moi placed legislation before Parliament to make Kenya a one-party state. The move was followed by a series of political detentions and increasing press censorship. In August, members of the Kenyan Air Force and the University of Nairobi combined in an unsuccessful coup attempt. From then Kenya's equilibrium was only precarious.

Perhaps most serious has been the abolition of the secret ballot in favour of a system where voters queue publicly behind the candidate of their choice.

Earlier this year the President also pushed through constitutional changes which abolished the security of tenure of the Attorney-General and Auditor-General, placing the Kenyan judiciary even more under his personal control.

As parliamentary powers have been attempted, so the Party has grown in strength. Increasingly MPs have been subjected to party discipline for their remarks in Parliament. The largest women's welfare organization, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, representing some 20,000 women's groups, was forcibly amalgamated with KANU.

President Moi, after promising that the abolition of the secret ballot would be discussed in Parliament, recently announced that the Party, and not Parliament, was supreme.

There is less opposition, publicly at any rate, than might be imagined. The collar of repression has tightened so gradually that the press and most parliamentarians have fallen into self-censorship. Only two MPs spoke out against the constitutional amendments.

One was persuaded to change his vote at the last minute; the other, Charles Rubia, was barred from voting and was later arrested and held for five days by the police. He has said little since. Tomorrow: Repression grows

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From Charles Bremner. New York

An aerial view of the horrifying destruction wreaked by a tornado on the town of Saragosa in the 'tornado alley' of Texas on Friday. Many of the victims were at a nursery school graduation ceremony in the town's community centre when the tornado struck.

Weather officials in Washington speculated that Saragosa twister was the product of a rare "supercooled" thunder storm created by collision of a huge cold front moving in from the west and a mass of warm, humid air from the Gulf of Mexico to the

6 A policeman
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A map of the Transvaal region in South Africa. The map shows the Transvaal region, which is labeled 'TRANSVAAL' and 'Bophuthatswana'. It is bordered by Botswana to the north and Labasa to the east. The map also shows the cities of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Kallgwanne, and KwaNdebele. The map is a black and white line drawing with some shaded areas representing different regions or terrain.

SPECTRUM

Photographs by Nick Rogers



Light touch: Stirling Moss with Susie, his wife and navigator, before the start of the Mille Miglia. Inset: Prince Michael of Kent with his 1957 Aston Martin

On the road again

Stirling Moss is sitting in the shade of a large pine tree, poring over a map with his wife, Susie. As even the humblest weekend driver knows, using one's spouse as a map reader is likely to supply grounds for divorce.

The serious bickering has not yet started in the Moss household. As Susie reads out the official list of checkpoints on the Mille Miglia, the 1,000-mile race around Italy, Stirling circles them on the map with a felt-tip pen, and then traces a likely route between them.

After Assisi comes Fonti del Clitunno. "Where the hell is that?" Stirling asks.

"I don't know, darling, it's just on the list," Susie replies.

"Well, it's not on the map, darling, so it can't be."

"But it is on the list, so it must be on the map, darling."

"Let me see the list, darling."

"Let me look at the map, darling."

It is undoubtedly a less rigorous preparation than for his famous drive in 1955. For those who do not know the story: Moss and his navigator, the journalist Denis Jenkinson, spent some three weeks with the Mercedes team going around the full course, from Brescia down the Adriatic coast, around Rome then back up through Tuscany to Brescia again.

"I reckoned I could learn by heart up to about 40 miles of any circuit," Moss says. "But with 1,000 miles of open road like this I decided to memorize absolutely nothing, because I might mis-remember a bend and take it too fast. So I relied completely on Jenkinson for instructions." The navigator prepared a long and complex list of all the bends and features on the road, and put it on a pair of rollers so that he could unroll the instructions as the race continued.

Sharing a silver Mercedes 300SLR, they won the race at an average speed just a whisker below 100mph — on

Thirty-two years after setting the all-time record in Italy's most famous race, Stirling Moss is back at the wheel. Chris Peachment joined him

open roads, with unprotected crowds lining the route, minimal policing, and "the odd doctor, pottering across the course in his Fiat to get to a patient".

Their record will stand for all time. In 1957, the Marquis de Portago ruptured a wheel on his big works Ferrari and ploughed into the crowd, killing himself, his American navigator and many spectators. The race was banned. But the legend would not die and so it was revived in 1984 as a rally open to cars which could have competed in the original.

Over in the Piazza Vittoria, in the centre of Brescia, pandemonium reigns as preparations continue for this year's event, commemorating the race's sixtieth anniversary. Here are cars of every famous marque, clad in bodywork from the days when the coach-builder's art was at its zenith. As befits an Italian race, the greatest number are Ferraris, 61 in all, most of them in that particular shade of bluish-red. They are followed by 52 Alfa Romeos and 26 Maseratis. The largest British contingent is from Jaguar, Prince Michael of Kent, like Moss, is at the wheel of an Aston Martin.

There is even a little Isotta bubble car. "They used to do about 50 flat out," Moss says. "I used to pass them at about 180, and the poor things would be virtually blown over by the sideblast."

There are other great names here, too; or as the Italian Press refers to them, "old glories". Phil Hill, the first American world champion, is here, in the bizarre Alfa Romeo Disco Vo-

lante. Clay Regazzoni, the Swiss ace whose legs were ruined by a crash in a grand prix, is entered in a Lancia GT with specially modified hand controls. Other celebrities include the rock star Mark Knopfler, of Dire Straits, partnered in an Alfa by Alain de Cadenet who advises the Queen on her stamp collection.

But the greatest of these is Stirling Moss. Everywhere he goes, the crowds recognize him with delight. People take from envelopes perfectly cared-for old photographs of him in the early races. One such shows him as a 19-year-old sitting intently in an open two-seater. He had a thick thatch of hair in those days.

His beautiful Aston Martin DB2 is on loan from Peter Livanos, who has brought over four of the cars by plane just for the race. A member of an American shipping family, Livanos acquired an Aston Martin in his youth. He had some trouble getting it serviced, and so he bought Aston Martin North America. When, later on, he heard that the company itself was in trouble, he came over to England and bought that, too. It must be the best train set a boy ever gave himself for Christmas.

At 10.13pm the Mosses' car, carrying the number 250, mounts the traditional wooden ramp. Stirling is given the flag, and away he goes. It is hardly a flying start, however, for the chief feature of every Mille Miglia is still the incredible number of people lining the route. All the way out of Brescia, the cars drive down a tunnel of ecstatic spectators, narrower than the width of a car. As each competitor

approaches, the crowd sway back to allow it through and then close again behind like a great wave. It looks like a human chicané. It also looks, appallingly dangerous.

"The only way," Moss says, "is to drive straight at them and hope they will part. I am only doing 30 at the moment. In the old days you'd be coming at them at 150. The greatest danger was when you were following someone famous. Then the crowd would close behind him and watch him disappear, so they had their backs to you as you arrived."

At almost every junction, the crowd recognizes Moss, and the cry goes up: "Steer-leeng, Steer-leeng." They reach over and bang the roof of the Aston Martin. "It's just as well we're in a closed car," Moss says. "In an open car, they used to bang you on the head as you went by."

Half an hour out of Brescia, we pass the southern shores of Lake Garda. "That was where I had my first race abroad," Moss mentions. "I was only 19. I brought a little Cooper. The Italians called it a jukebox. They liked the fact that I had brought my mother and father over with me, though. They really appreciated the sight of my mother giving me a push start."

Moss reckons that he used to drive very much in line with the Italian mentality on cars. "They don't much believe in nursing a car. You drive them until they break. If it doesn't break, then you drive it faster. When it does break, then you get another one, and drive that until it breaks."

There is none of that tonight, however. Most of the machinery here is far too precious. Besides, there are stringent roadblocks, designed to disqualify anyone who goes above a fairly low average speed. The rule book is very long and complex. "Not like the old days," says Moss. "Then the only rule was to put your foot down and go as fast as you could." As a couple of Ferraris scream past, dicing in joyful defiance of the rule book, Moss and his navigator drive on into the night.

Australia without a single stop

Within the next couple of years there will be nothing, technically speaking, to stop a jumbo jet flying non-stop the 8,500 miles from London to Perth, Western Australia.

Admittedly, the plane would not be able to fly with a full complement of passengers and cargo, but advances in technology have been so great that the idea of a fully-loaded non-stop flight can now be seriously contemplated.

The new Boeing 747 series 400, ordered by British Airways, will bring every part of the airline's network within non-stop range. However, the technical ability to fly non-stop has presented problems to almost every department in the airline.

● **Crew:** International regulations prevent pilots from being continuously on duty for more than 14 hours. This is counted from one hour before take-off to half an hour after landing. So no flight can be longer than 12½ hours.

With non-stop flights from Hong Kong to London already lasting 13 hours and 45 minutes, airlines are having to use two crews. As the flights get even longer, aircraft designers are having to plan bunk-beds for off-duty pilots. This has led to difficulties, involving pilots' unions, airline management and regulatory authorities.

How will airlines look after

travellers cooped up in 'tubes' for non-stop flights to Australia?

ties. In devising internationally accepted rules governing in-flight duties and responsibilities.

● **Passengers:** If they are to be kept entertained throughout flights of 16 hours or more, they must be provided with comfortable seats in which to sleep, individual videos fitted into the seats in front of them, larger lavatories, more personal baggage space and a cabin design to counter claustrophobia.

Engineers have overcome almost all the problems and a new range of "hammock type seats" which pivot to give passengers a chance to put their feet up, are about to be unveiled.

● **Caterers:** A 747 already carries 28,000 separate catering items; on a really long-haul flight this will have to go up by 5,000 items. More water, too, will have to be carried to prevent dehydration, and a completely new approach to mealtimes will have to be worked out.

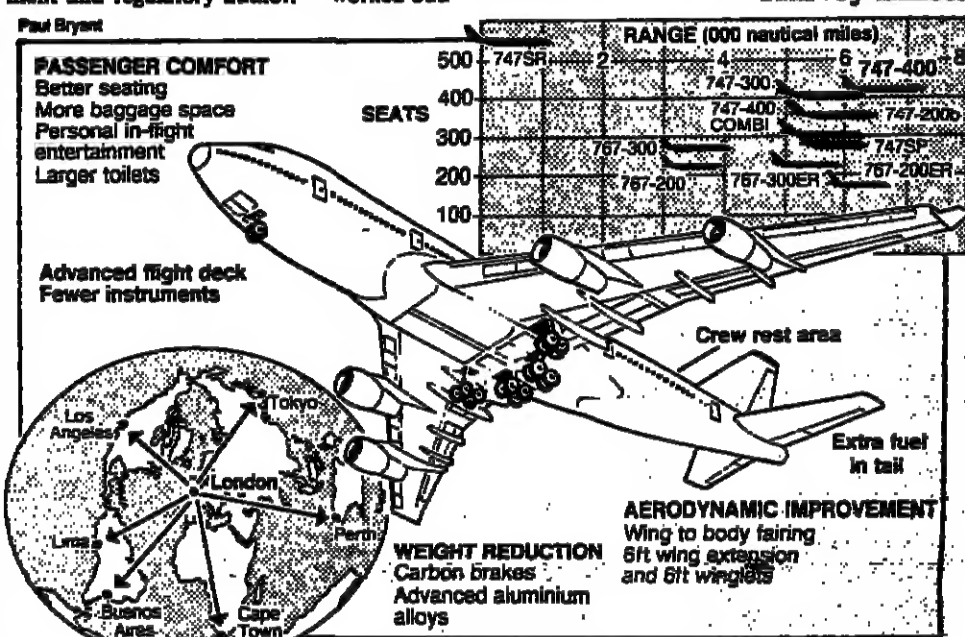
"We are moving towards meals on demand," said BA's Controller of Catering, Kurt Hafner. "Passengers will be able to ask for snacks at any time."

This will mean new ovens and huge new cool cupboards capable of keeping ice-cream or ice cubes for 24 hours. Galleys will be installed to provide more space for the greatly increased amount of fresh fruit and light meals. And each of these new developments is subject to the overriding need not to add a weight penalty.

But, despite all these new developments, will passengers want to be cooped up for hours in a flying tube? Medical experts cannot foresee a problem. "There is a very, very remote chance that someone who sits down for the whole journey just might develop problems with the veins in his legs," said British Caledonian's Chief Medical Officer, Dr Peter Chapman.

"But new aircraft are designed to encourage people to walk about during the flight. As long as they control themselves, and don't eat or drink too much and learn to sleep during the journey, they should arrive in far better shape than if they stopped every few hours."

Harvey Elliott



TOMORROW



Denis Healey: on Thatcher, Kinnock, television, defence and compromise

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1265

ACROSS

- 1 Blight (6)
- 2 Parish district (4)
- 3 Large farm (3)
- 4 Support (7)
- 5 Diagram display (8)
- 6 Mountain route (4)
- 7 Intense feeling (9)
- 8 Usual function (4)
- 9 Easy task (8)
- 10 Rough, twisted (7)
- 11 Force back (3)
- 12 Pack away (4)
- 13 Two-edged sword (6)

DOWN

- 1 Reddish-brown (5)
- 2 First note (3)
- 3 Group captain's junior (4,9)
- 4 Send telegram (4)
- 5 Rolled meat slice (7)
- 6 Residue (3)
- 7 Simple (4)
- 8 Sunken fence (2-3)
- 9 Mid-leg joint (4)
- 10 Brave (7)
- 11 Boast (4)
- 12 Lark (5)
- 13 Abundant (5)
- 14 Defect (4)
- 15 Transversely corded fabric (3)

Solution to Saturday's Jumbo concise crossword

ACROSS: 1 Town and Country Planning Act 16 Toper 17 Advisable 18 Transformer 19 Mascara 20 Adenoidal 21 Garibaldi 22 City state 23 Partridge 25 Cyanide 26 Unmusical 30 Contrabasso 32 Death 33 Bears flag 34 Nowhere 36 Wish after 38 Raiders 39 Teeny 40 Sap 41 Posthaste 44 Sight game 45 Tar 47 Medoc 48 Afraid 50 Archangel 53 Deposit 54 Emphatic 55 Cure 57 Accessories 60 Neolithic 61 Whetted 62 Virulent 65 Plentiful 68 Reservoir 69 Marmalade 71 Pierror 72 Agoraphobia 73 Weariness 74 Imago 75 The Charge of the Light Brigade.

DOWN: 2 Opposite meaning 3 Normans 4 Niagara 5 Caviare 6 Upsweep 7 Taboo 8 Yielder 9 Little dab 10 Name guess 11 Instructions 12 Go on board 13 Complaisant 14 Service charge 15 Atomic number 24 Run away 27 Sesteria 28 Celesta 29 Light meal 30 Contented 31 Reeds 35 Expedites 36 Wipe clean 37 Ashkenazi 42 Shampoo 43 Straightforward 44 Search warrant 46 Repro 47 Massive 49 De-escalation 51 Cornerstone 52 Grandmother 56 Aftermath 58 Coverable 59 Scrum half 63 Stewch 64 Trading 65 Precept 66 Exposer 67 Teeming 70 Avail.



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People who read this will think that I'm a drunk who cannot be trusted. But having looked over the edge of hell and come back, I am a stronger person

Some would have said that young journalist Alexander Macmillan was drunk as a lord when he went to sleep in a Paris hotel with both legs in one leg of his pyjamas and woke up, terrified, convinced he was paralysed from the waist down.

Today that same man is a lord. But he is no longer drunk. Now the chairman of Macmillan, the publishing company founded by his great-grandfather, he still considers his greatest achievement to be the fact that he has not touched a drop of alcohol for nearly 15 years.

Lord Stockton, grandson of the former Prime Minister, has seen members of his closest family destroyed by his addiction. After last week's inquest into the death of his sister, Rachel Macmillan, who took a drugs overdose after a night on the town drinking champagne and vodka, he spoke about his own struggle to survive.

Now aged 43, the former Alexander Macmillan revealed that his own father's successful fight against alcoholism had been the inspiration which saved his life. "People who read this will think that I'm a drunk who cannot be trusted. They don't realize that having been down there, looked over the edge of hell and come back, I am a stronger person, not a weaker one."

Having seen his father (the late Maurice Macmillan, Conservative MP), his brother and now his sister

fall victim to alcoholism, it is hardly surprising that he believes strongly in a genetic predisposition. "We have a long way to go in western society," he says. "Our attitudes are a hangover from our puritanical protestant days. People are fired for addictions, but you wouldn't fire a man who had cancer."

A former Fleet Street journalist, he is critical of the way some of the media treated his sister's death. "The attitudes to chemical addiction in 20th-century Britain are the same as those to mental illness in the 19th century. There are elements of society that like to gloat over people who have this problem. The alcoholic is either a bundle of rags, a free-living, free-spending, irresponsible toff. The truth is, there are more of us catching the 8.30 to work every morning than there are under the arches at Charing Cross."

In 1965 his older brother, Joshua, died from a drugs and alcohol overdose at Balliol College, Oxford, aged 21. Then a few weeks ago, Rachel, a rock group manager, was found dead at the age of 31. "Losing your only sister is a ghastly thing. It was particularly ghastly because I thought she'd kicked it. Her death was tragic in the proper sense of the word. She had a slip and did all the things she had sworn she would never do again. In a state of rage and disappointment, she wanted to go to sleep and start all over again in the morning."

His own drinking started in the students' union bar at Université de Paris, with a regular three pints a night. "Unfortunately, I could always hold my beer. I always feel very jealous of people who cannot. There is a happy race of people who always get sick before they get drunk."

He moved to the *Glasgow Herald* in 1963, where three pints a night



Joshua and Rachel Macmillan: both died of drugs and alcohol overdoses

'It was particularly ghastly because I thought she'd kicked it'

became seven pints with chasers. "If I wanted to relax when I went out, I needed 10 pints." Aged 22, he moved to *The Daily Telegraph* in London. When he was sent abroad as their youngest-ever foreign correspondent, he was drinking half a bottle of whisky a day.

"Before long I was on a couple of glasses of beer in the morning, four glasses before lunch, a bottle and a half of wine at lunch, two brandies after

lunch, two beers in the afternoon, four scotches before dinner, another bottle and a half of wine with dinner and four brandies after dinner. I could always file my copy when I was drunk. It was word-perfect even when I could not remember doing it. I thought I could do anything. There was no incentive to stop."

For the last five years of his drinking, most of his evenings were a blank and most mornings were spent looking for the car he had lost somewhere the night before. His working day was structured around drink and pub opening hours. Nutrition took a back seat and his health rapidly deteriorated.

Then, two years before his last drink, he married his half-Norwegian wife, Bitta. He believes that her attitude of "tough love", coupled with the inspiration of his father's recovery, were what helped him finally to stop.

"My wife was marvellous. She did not nag me about it at all. She just asked me to look at what was going on in my life. She was clever enough never to put me into a position where I would be defensively drinking against her."

One day next month, it will be 15 years since the morning he woke up feeling no worse than usual but just decided not to have a drink. "I felt ghastly, but I managed to get through that day." The days became weeks and the weeks became months.

But there was one more addiction to go before the months became years. "I was standing in the garden holding a cigarette in my hand when I felt a pain start in the small of my back and work its way round my chest like a steel clamp." The cigarette fell from his hand. At the age of 32, he was suffering from his first coronary. A one-time 60-a-day man, he has not smoked since.

He is now convinced he was suffering from addictions no different from the more "glamorous" addictions to drugs and gambling. "I realized I had an addictive personality. I was forced to take a hard look at myself. I didn't like what I saw, but I liked the potential. I knew was there if I could stop drinking. Having faced that and come through it, all the other pressures on my life seem secondary."

One worry for him today is whether his three children, a boy aged 12 and two girls aged seven and six, none of whom has ever seen him drunk, will one day confront him with their own problems of addiction. "I hope if it happened I would be able to recognize the symptoms early enough to get on top of it," he says. "If that didn't work, I would let them go to jail if necessary. That is tough love in action."

Ruth Gledhill

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Lord Stockton: giving up alcohol was his greatest achievement

Dressing up your image



All change: how three female politicians choose not to look — (from left) Margaret Thatcher in Harriet Harman's clothes, Shirley Williams in a Thatcher and Harman as Williams

Creating today's ideal woman is the aim of the new style consultants. Sally Dugan talks to the people behind the gloss

The silk-shirted women gathered in the Ambassador suite at the London Tara Hotel are dressed — for success. Even the boardroom table, in plum-coloured baize instead of regulation green, gives a delicate hint of feminine influence in high places.

It is the first day of an intensive two-day image consciousness-raising course, and already the all-female management contingent of eight is displaying prejudices as deeply entrenched as those of many a male. Asked to guess the occupations of various women from a series of glossy magazine photographs, they quickly consign Jacques Chirac's cultural attaché to the role of schoolteacher, and his education minister to executive secretarydom.

"We stereotype enormously — and people are simply not

used to seeing women in top positions," Jenny Hill, a trainer for Image Matters, tells her audience of middle-management women. "First impressions are vital, and at an interview or a cocktail party you have only four or five minutes to get it right."

One of a growing number of British-based image consultants, Jenny Hill ensures that executive finishing-school-style courses leave nothing to chance. She offers formulae for everything from successful hand-shaking to the correct choice of handbag. The emphasis is on individual attention, with personal wardrobe, style and colour analysis from UK consultants Color Me Beautiful thrown in.

Across London, at the Wembley Conference Centre, the all-American mass-marketing approach is exemplified in the person of Lisa Ford, an elegant beanpole

dressmaker but plays it down — although she looked terrific in Russia.

As for Shirley Williams, Image Matters trainer Jenny Hill has her own answer for those who feel image consultation may be rather beside the point. "The message may be 'look at my brain, not at my body' — but it doesn't hurt anyone to dress in clothes that suit them." Color Me Beautiful consultant Elaine Smith would banish all Mrs Williams's frills and pussy-cat neckties.

Jenny Hill reckons Harriet Harman, the 36-year-old MP for Peckham, to be one of the more stylish MPs. "She's got the most beautiful eyes and a lovely smile — she could be quite stunning." Glens Kinnoch is charming

and always looks clean and tidy, Susie Faux says. "But she looks desperately suburban and could certainly do with some help with her clothes. Edwina Currie looks as though she's got a good figure — and she's certainly got a lovely face — but she still manages to look very mummy. A more interesting hairdo and younger make-up would help. She needs an update."

There are sceptical murmurs among the individualists at "Guidelines to Authority Dressing". Avoiding foot-crimping shoes and ill-fitting clothes is one thing. Dressing for success American-style, in business suit and regulation court shoes, is clearly another.

As a nation dedicated to the myth of the scruffy genius, most of us have an inborn resistance to the idea that success automatically comes suit-shaped. The average Englishman will buy a new suit every other year, whereas his Italian counterpart reckons to buy three or more a year. Women are apparently equally reluctant to spend money on their appearance.

"Most continental women go to professionals each season for a fashion update. But if you suggested that to an Englishwoman, she'd think

you'd gone nuts," says Susie Faux of Wardrobe, who runs executive dressing evenings in her shop in Chiltern Street, London.

"We've been through all this business about liking amateurs — but unless we go into the '90s as a professional nation, we're going down the plughole. Personally, I don't want to be part of a Third World nation, but I think it's going to happen unless our attitudes change. We're not a nation of achievers. I think it's just a lack of self-confidence. If you don't look the part, then it's not so far to fall if you don't succeed."

"Women who look good and have a good brain are dynamic in any organization, because there are very few in this country. Clothes may not be the answer to every woman's problem. But if you've got the initiative and the intelligence to make it, you

should put the extra effort into your appearance."

Color Me Beautiful, a growing number of UK-based companies such as House of Colour and First Impressions, offer style and image classes as well as the by now well-established colour analysis by "season". They provide fabric swatches of colours to suit each individual's complexion, and advice on styles and designers according to figure type. But after that, women — and men, too — are out on their own in the shopping jungle.

Larger stores have their own wardrobe consultants. But as Susie Faux points out, they have their limitations. She advises women to go for shops which offer on-the-spot tailoring, and a chance to simply sit around in new clothes, to see if they feel right. "At the moment what's happening is that people are going to department stores which are offering an 'executive service' and coming out looking just as fuddy-duddy as before."

"They're not looking at the psychology and lifestyle of the woman. It's all very well taking somebody down the stairs and dressing them up, but if they don't feel right, then it doesn't last. It's not just image consulting. It's an investment in confidence."

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PENNY PERRICK Gift of the gab

In an ideal world, the French would be in charge of food, the Italians in charge of romance and the Irish in charge of social intercourse. (I think the English would probably be in charge of bus queues.) Unfortunately, between visits to the Emerald Isle, I forget my manners. The evening before I flew to Shannon, I met a man at a dinner party who talked of Alliance games, the recent local elections in Hampshire, from the soup to the pudding.

Had I been Irish, I would have known how to put myself on automatic pilot, giving out an occasional "Well, now, to think of it..." while drifting into a private dream world. For the poor chap wasn't to know that politics and Hampshire are on my list of forbidden topics. I still bear the scars across my heart from the time

I lived in Hampshire, in a house so cold that you couldn't cling to the banister on your way up the rickety stairs for fear of getting frostbite. My neighbours were a foreign countess with a shady past, and a lord of the manor who called champagne "shampoo". Neither is my idea of a typical Alliance voter, but I suppose they can't all eat asparagus pâté and drive Volvos.

My dinner party neighbour continued to list council gains from Southampton to Winchester. An Irishman would have been on the alert for signs of boredom and would have given me a chorus of "The Mountains of Moorne" to cheer me up.

Nobody here has asked me about the result of the local elections in Hereford, Hereford and Hampshire. But I insisted on telling them, every soul in this remote Cornemara village would listen politely.

FOR THE MAN WHO HAS (ALMOST) EVERYTHING



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RATES AND THE TORY VOTER

When they come to make up their minds about Labour's suitability to govern, many voters will be influenced more by what they know about the leftist Labour authorities than by Mr. Kinnoch's smiling visage. Yet Labour offers no reform of local government which would get at the root of the problem: the facility these authorities have to spend rate-payers' money without being properly called to account.

Rates are a thoroughly unfair tax. Some 60 per cent of the total is paid by businesses which have no votes. That alone destroys the alleged link between taxation and representation. Businesses are used as a milch-cow by high-spending and irresponsible local authorities until they are driven from the area, taking jobs with them. Moreover, few individuals in such areas pay rates in full; in some inner-city boroughs the figure is as small as 15 per cent.

Rates are also unfair as between person and person. They penalize a couple living in a fairly large house, and are a bargain for a large family in a similar house. People in rented accommodation are genuinely unaware of the hidden rates element in their rent. A local income tax would obviously be preferable, but in 1976 the Layfield Committee's report concluded that this was not feasible.

This was also the conclusion of an internal departmental inquiry during Mrs. Thatcher's first term. Since then, however, a new departmental inquiry has produced a different solution: replacing the rating system by a new community charge to be paid by every individual. This is already law in Scotland.

One aspect of the scheme deserves unqualified support. Businesses will be rescued from local authority irresponsibility. Instead of rates, they will be liable to the "unified business rate" which will be set and levied uniformly throughout the country and distributed to local authorities according to the number of their adult residents. This is good sense, and it should also help the regional employment problem by making rates for businesses cheaper in the north and dearer in the south.

So far as the community charge, on individuals is concerned, the Conservatives

would protect poor people by making them liable for only 20 per cent of the standard charge. They could then collect this as an addition to their Social Security benefits, (though whether everyone qualifying for the 20 per cent rate would get it all back is something about which ministers regrettably seem unclear). The Conservatives set some store by this exercise in bureaucracy as a way of reminding everyone that local authority spending is not free. Whether the lesson would justify the bureaucracy may be questioned, but there are two qualifications more fundamental than that.

One is feasibility. How successful will local authorities be in keeping their roll of liable community charge payers up to date as people move from place to place? But the principal doubt concerns the equity of applying a flat rate to all incomes and in all circumstances above the given exemption line.

This would matter less if the spending covered by the community charge were smaller than it is. The radical approach to local government would be to transfer to the Exchequer the cost of those services which are essentially national and are laid on local authorities by the central Government. These are education, police and the fire services, which absorb the lion's share of the rates. Management of these services could still be local. But a flat-rate community charge for the rest would be much more acceptable.

The Conservatives, however, have shied away from this, partly because their own local people are attached to autonomy and partly because they do not want to weaken further the link between local representation and taxation. But that link is already almost useless and the autonomy illusory. Their proposals are imaginative and radical, but are they radical enough? A flat-rate poll tax is not a popular way of paying for what are essentially national services. There is little logic in asking the individual direct tax-payer to pay for some national services largely through the graduated income tax and for others through an ungraded poll tax. The Conservatives are on the right lines but they have more thinking to do.

ALLIES OF CONVENIENCE

If Mr. Gorbachov could choose to replace one, but only one, of the East European leaders he inherited with his Kremlin crown, his choice would probably fall on his host this week: President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. Over the years, President Ceausescu has moulded his regime into the very opposite of what the Soviet leader has been advocating for his own country. Now, his personal dictatorship is stranded in a time warp.

As members of the Soviet leadership extol the virtues of modesty and asceticism, President Ceausescu is left with a personality cult recalling that of Stalin and later Kim Il Sung of North Korea (with whom he is a regular visitor). He has indulged in dynastic fantasies, appointing members of his family to posts for which they are singularly ill-equipped except as upholders of his authority.

Moscow's new-found enthusiasm for democracy, whether in rhetoric or in fact, has found no echo in Romania. In Bucharest the present regime is regarded as the acme of democracy, despite the network of secret police and informers required to maintain it. The lack of organized dissent is cited as evidence of popular support, not as the result of repression.

Mr. Gorbachov might have been prepared to turn a blind eye to some of these defects, had President Ceausescu's methods brought the slightest degree of success, in terms of either economic strength or international influence. But they have not. Living standards are static, exacerbating the sense of disadvantage and grievance felt by the Hungarian population of Transylvania when they see the comparative wealth of their fellow Hungarians across the (post-war) border.

Romania's fears of being relegated to the role of food producer for the Warsaw Pact 20 years ago led to its adoption of an accelerated and mismanaged industrialization programme and hard-currency debts. Now, a misplaced sense of national pride has led Romania to repay its

debts early. The cost is being met by the country's population in perpetual food shortages, queuing and fuel rationing.

Romania's status in the West, buoyed up for the past two decades by the President's well-publicized deviations from Soviet foreign policy, is in decline. Romania's dismal human rights record, too often ignored by the West in the past, is starting to be noticed. Bucharest is now as economically dependent on Moscow as any other Warsaw Pact country. And at a time when the Kremlin is advocating its own zero-zero option, mending fences with China and essaying a rapprochement with Israel, there are few rewards for President Ceausescu in having pursued such policies all along.

Mr. Gorbachov has waited more than two years to visit Romania. And despite the flags and official acclaim, his welcome from the Ceausescu clan is likely to be cool. In foreign policy, Moscow and Bucharest may be closer than they have been for many years; in their domestic priorities, they can hardly have been further apart.

The economic "restructuring" and *glasnost* that form the public face of the Soviet Union today threaten the very foundations of the Ceausescu regime. They do not, however, threaten the majority of Romania's people, whose opposition to the leader has usually been silent. If Mr. Gorbachov holds out the hope of change, the threat to President Ceausescu from his visit will be all the greater.

From Bucharest the Soviet leader will travel direct to East Berlin for the Warsaw Pact summit meeting. His plans may have been governed by more than geographical convenience. From the fastness of a once reluctant ally he will proceed to a gathering of Warsaw Pact unity in a place that epitomizes the division of Europe. President Ceausescu's "independent foreign policy" rested on deviation from the Pact and a vision of European unity. That policy is now at an end.

EMPTY TABLES

Two customers who failed to turn up after booking tables at a London restaurant last Christmas Eve have been made to pay, none the less, for the meals they never ate. The restaurant, Mr. Frederick Bolingbroke, has secured settlements of £110 and £49, following a separate case earlier this year in which a legal precedent was set.

Not only is a client liable if he forgets, or does not bother, to cancel his reservation. According to at least one legal specialist, he might still be forced to pay up if he cancels — and the owner cannot fill the vacant place.

The days when a British businessman could change his dining plans without counting the cost of his caprice have been brought to an end. Henceforth an Englishman's word is his bond, whether he likes it or not.

But if an age has ended, it is not before time — albeit at some cost and inconvenience to the client. A restaurateur who keeps a vacant place for absent eaters has been let down over a contract. This might be interpreted as a business risk, to which all self-employed workers are exposed. But it is one which is often avoidable, in which case he should be able to seek redress.

It is inevitable that some table bookings will be cancelled — and occasionally ignored. Plans have to be changed, sometimes abruptly, through no fault of the person involved. But it remains unreasonable to expect that the man who runs the restaurant down the road, should suffer a loss of revenue in consequence.

The new situation is clearly open to abuse, unless some *modus operandi* is established. The restaurateur who claims compensation for the loss of his custom, after filling his vacant table with other customers, deserves little sympathy from anyone.

On the other hand, it is going to cost him money to sue for reimbursement — or to hire a

debt collector to do the job for him. So he would hardly take such action lightly. Nor is he likely to risk losing custom by treating his hard-won clients in this way.

One answer for the restaurateur who is constantly let down by "forgetful" or unreliable diners, is to refuse to take bookings at all. There are restaurants in New York which force highly respectable diners to join a queue.

But this is an inconvenience which might well persuade would-be diners to eat elsewhere. A better alternative would be to accept bookings only from those who supply credit card numbers on the telephone. Then, in the manner of theatres taking advance bookings for seats, they could charge if the places remained empty.

As this would be difficult for a restaurant, or a customer, to prove, it might be more convenient for both parties if the restaurant charged a deposit through the credit card account — the amount depending on the notice given.

How many restaurants would wish to take advantage of such a system is debatable. Presumably the better ones would not need to, since they can always fill their tables several times over. Good will in business is a precious asset which few would lightly squander. But the option would offer some protection to those who need it and market forces would determine who decided to take advantage of it.

Perhaps, in the end, few would need to. A principle has been established this year which, if respected, should not need to be proved very often. In most cases all that is needed, is the common courtesy due from one person to another. If Mr. Bolingbroke's action has reminded people of this, he will have done the catering trade a lasting service.

Standards for private pilots

From Mr. K. B. Mace
Sir, After the collision between two light aircraft over Belgium (report, May 18) your Air Correspondent drew attention (May 19) to concern at the apparent lack of training of private pilots and an attendant need to tighten up training procedures.

The validity of such statements needs to be confirmed. If proved, however, two factors should, in my opinion, be included in any discussion on the subject:

1. Much of the training given to private pilots in this country is conducted by young assistant flying instructors (AFIs), whose flying experience is often little more than that of the novice. The primary aim of many AFIs of this ilk is not to instruct as a career, but to gain the flying hours needed to qualify for a commercial pilot's licence, with which they can then seek employment with an airline.

2. Commensurate with this lack of training is the need for flying hours of the AFI, the rates of pay are appallingly low — in the order of £6,000 to £7,000 p.a.; this for a job which should carry heavy responsibility for the standards of those trained.

This combination of dubious

motivation and inadequate reward is unlikely to produce the high standards of instruction needed to ensure flight safety. Indeed, the low pay ensures that talent is forced to leave.

It may be argued that in many professions the apprentice suffers low reward while gaining experience. However, unlike other professions, in which inadequate performance can be rectified, flying training needs the highest standards at all times from the very beginning. Experience levels for attainment of the flying instructor qualification should be increased and pay improved appropriately.

Undoubtedly such a course of action would reduce the pool of flying instructors, increase the cost of private flying training, and deprive the airline industry of a cheap source of potential aircrew, but then what price flight safety? Perhaps a Government subsidy for aviation, like other forms of transport.

Yours faithfully,
K. B. MACE,
4 Castle Hurst, Terrace Wood,
Bodiam, East Sussex.
May 19.

Fiji rebellion

From Mr. M. Rafiq
Sir, Mr. H. P. Hall (May 21) asks "what our own reaction would be if indentured labour had been brought into the country 100 years ago and... had built up a large population and then taken over the government."

Emotive word, "taken". The Indians in Fiji did not "take over" the government; they were elected to it. It was the Fijian Army that "took over" the government by force.

I wonder if Mr. Hall would celebrate the event if the Catholics took over the government in Northern Ireland by force, based on the strange historical perspective he seems to be advocating. And where does his sense of history fit in in relation to South Africa?

Thanking you,
Yours truly,
M. RAFIQ,
34 Fairview Drive,
Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

Loud and clear

From Professor M. C. C. Wheeler
Sir, I share the reservations of my friend Ray Tongue (May 6) about the rendering into English of the word *glasnost*, but for a different reason. *Glasnost*, in its traditional usage, is a descriptive word denoting the full and uncensored reporting or publishing of events ranging from legal proceedings to disasters, whether natural or resulting from human error. "Openness", however, although it may be a purely descriptive word, more often denotes a moral or political virtue, the opposite of which is secretiveness and, by implication, deviousness, deceitfulness, or even dishonesty.

The most appropriate translation in most contexts is therefore that which standard dictionaries published in the USSR and in Britain respectively agree in offering — "publicity". Of late, however, the usage of *glasnost*, both in the USSR and by foreigners, has begun to be influenced by the ethical concept of "openness"; and it may well be that English and other languages will in the end simply adopt the Russian word. Languages have always been enriched by borrowing from one another.

Yours faithfully,
MARCUS WHEELER,
The Queen's University of Belfast,
Department of Slavonic Studies,
Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Crash in S. Africa

From Miss D. L. Keet
Sir, Contrary to your report of May 13, entitled "Air crash findings rejected", may I point out that what the Mozambique government has rejected are the conclusions of South Africa's own board of inquiry into the plane crash on South African soil, on October 19, 1986, in which President Samora Machel and 34 others lost their lives.

The Mozambique authorities have not rejected the findings of the international commission of inquiry, which reported on January 16 this year, but have called for its investigations to be continued.

Change in N Ireland civil actions

From Mr. Michael Lavery, QC
Sir, The timing of the Government's decision to lay regulations before Parliament to abolish the right to trial by jury in civil actions in Northern Ireland is no surprise to many of us who have long awaited this retrograde action.

The Government's proposal effectively signals the end to jury trials in the province. In most of our criminal cases trial by jury is already not available because of the wide jurisdiction of the Diplock courts.

Implementation of this measure would mean that the public would cease to have any part in the administration of justice. The law would be the poorer for the loss of the contribution of non-lawyers. Confidence in the legal system would be further eroded.

On a purely pragmatic level, in a province with a small and intimate business and professional community there is a danger that judges sitting alone will often be known personally to the parties in an action. They are also much more likely to face criticisms of bias than would a civil jury, which has historically spanned the religious divide, making in the process an invaluable contribution to social cohesion.

Equally, abolition will inevitably mean more appeals, which will require more judges. The Government's objective of speeding up civil actions and reducing costs will not be attained. Indeed, the opposite result is more likely.

Teaching teachers

From the President of the Secondary Heads Association
Sir, Perhaps the crucial question is not (as you suggested in your unusually strident leader of May 15) who should run the system, but who should run the system's schools. There are conflicting messages here.

Mr. Baker's rhetoric of giving increased responsibility to heads (what he calls devolution to the rim) sits uneasily with his call for direction from the centre. In practice, however, there can be no doubt that the expectations held of them have considerably increased.

The management of new styles and technologies of learning and new examination and assessment systems and the handling of the complexities of industrial discontent are in themselves demanding and at a time of low professional morale they are doubly so. The management of the annual budget of the school — well

over £1 million in some secondary schools — will add significantly to the burden.

We believe that the burden can be sustained, but there must be two provisos. Heads and deputy heads need the means to manage their schools efficiently and they need the training. At the moment neither exists in any recognisable, consistent form.

It is now six years since this association called for a national staff college for secondary heads, to coordinate and systematise what is at present uneven and inadequate provision. In the light of your leader, we call upon the incoming Government to take action on this proposal. It will, we believe, significantly improve the nation's schools.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL DUFFY, President,
Secondary Heads Association,
Chancery House,
107 St. Paul's Road, NI.
May 20.

parents' enthusiasm for their country, but they were truly adorable people. We loved Karinty, Kadniti, Rejto, etc. for their major contribution to Hungarian literature. So I can state that we and many other Hungarians were pro-Semitic and Hungary is not such an evil country as some would like to make it out.

Yours faithfully,
C. FRENCZ,
21 Ridge Park,
Stockport, Cheshire.

In praise of gravy
From Mr. George Hastings
Sir, One thousand furious cooks must have written to protest at the ignorance of P. Howard revealed in his article today (May 19) attacking gravy. Eton scholar that he was, his contemporaries were clearly wise not to invite him to join the Gastronomic Society.

I suppose that there are people like him, "archetypically English suburban", whose experience is that gravy is "disgusting" and "a peculiarly nasty English slop" — but they probably make it with Bisto, or Bovril, or something called, I believe, Gravy Browning.

Gravy is properly made from the juices and glaze (*glace*, *caramel*, *fonds de braise*) of the meat and is so delicious that its reputation has given rise to the usage which Mr. Howard finds so bemusing.

The French call it *jus* and discuss it in each pertinent recipe (see Escoffier, and Pellegrin). But perhaps Mr. Howard learnt so much Greek and Latin that he neglected his French. Such was the fate of many a tug. Your Literary Editor, Sir, should stick to literature and not embarrass himself with *haute cuisine*.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE HASTINGS,
Rainton Hall,
Tasburgh, Norfolk.

The better half?

From Mrs. Evelyn M. Smith
Sir, How I agree with Mrs. Gardner (May 14). I am sure it has not escaped her notice that men also require very large handkerchiefs for cleaning shoes, wiping grease and oil from anything mechanical, mopping up spit beer from sitting-room carpets, joining two pieces of string together to keep broken lids on suitcases bandaging wounds gained on the field of play etc. etc.

They are also occasionally seen, with a knot in each corner, on the heads of bald gentlemen when watching cricket.

I have never found they required handkerchiefs for colds — a jacket sleeve was usually sufficient.

I, too, have suffered for many years in an all-male household, so remain
Yours faithfully,
EVELYN M. SMITH,
30 Conifer Drive,
Long Lane, Titchhurst,
Reading, Berkshire.

Facts and 'An Affair of State'

From Mrs. Brown Astor
Sir, After 22 years of silence I agreed to be interviewed by the authors of the recently published book *An Affair of State*.

Sadly, they have ignored the facts that I put to them. In particular, they state that my late husband, Bill, did not offer to give evidence at the trial of Stephen Ward. This is not true. He did offer. This fact was confirmed to the authors by the late Sir David Tudor Price, the High Court judge, who, at the time, was junior defence counsel.

We actually waited three days in London to be called to give evidence if required.

As the book has been published with an acknowledgment to me, I feel I must put this point. Yours faithfully,
BROWN ASTOR,
Tuesley Manor,
Tuesley,
Godalming, Surrey.
May 21.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 25 1874

The Malacca Straits, separating Malaya from Sumatra at the narrowest point, were a hotbed of piracy. After a visit by the Governor of the Straits Settlement several pirates were arrested, seven executed, and compensation was paid to the relatives of murdered seamen.

A NEST OF MALAY PIRATES.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)
Straits Settlements, Feb. 22.

It is barely a week before Christmas-day of the year 1873, and the breeze which has blown freshly enough down the Malacca Straits during the morning has died away under the noon-day rays of a tropical sun, and a little Malay *prahu*, or trading boat, that has drifted idly down the sluggish streams of the Jutra river, as far as where its muddy waters are poured into the Straits, can no longer make head against the tide-way, and anchors until the tide shall turn — say about sunset. A happy man is Hadji Duranet, the owner of the *prahu*, and as he leans over the gunwale of his boat, he calculates the result of his venture. "The betel, the coconuts, and the tobacco — have I not sold them well, and have I not the money saugly on board; and then there is that sum of 2,000 dollars, on which, he assured, I shall charge a fair percentage when I shall have safely delivered it in Malacca. I knew that I was prudent in paying my dues at Langkat itself, for yonder stockade, perched on the top of the hill overlooking the river, is it not Rajah Yacoub's? and — well, I will say naught of evil against one of the Sultan's own sons, but ugly stories of murder and piracy are rife regarding him, and owing to this unlooked-for fall of wind I am in the power until the tide shall have turned. Well, well, my dues are paid, and he can hardly meddle with me." And he turns round and bids his crew of six men to rest, for they will have to work the boat all night. The remainder of our tale is told best by one of the crew himself. "At dark," he said, "I saw two boats push off, manned by Malays, from the stockade, and they came alongside and asked for rice." "That shall ye have, and plenty," answered Hadji Duranet; "whereupon they straightway fired into us, and then boarded us, armed with their spears and knives. Half the crew jumped overboard, but even this availed them not, for the pirates speared them in the water, and how I myself managed to slip over the side I observed I cannot tell. The shore was only some 300 yards distant, but I dived not swim, and hung on to the stern of our boat trembling lest I should be discovered, and hearing the groans of my friends as they were despatched in cold blood by the assassins. After about an hour I picked up courage, and drifting with the stream, managed to get to the river pier that projects into the river just below the stockade. I swam to a boat lying close by and implored protection; and being well armed they cared not for Rajah Yacoub and his minions, and I managed to make my way to Malacca, and there told how my friend the Hadji, a British subject, had been murdered, and all his crew with him, save me only; and some three weeks later I was standing on the bridge at Malacca when I saw two *prahus* come in, which resembled night is these evil craft who had attacked us at the mouth of the Jutra, and I wanted until the men should land, and the police would me and arrested their crews, and I am ready to swear that the men now in the dock are the very pirates who committed the foul deed."

Surely this wholesale butchery of British subjects... can be no longer tolerated; for is not the whole of the coasting trade from our settlement to Malacca thereby paralyzed?... even merchants of repute are hard to say, as they shake their heads, that the old days of buccanering [sic] are returning, and that if the trade between the mother country is to be kept uninterrupted our cruisers in these seas, will have to be reinforced...



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 23: The Duchess of Gloucester this morning visited an exhibition at Fursdon House, near Tiverton, in aid of the League of Friends of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospitals.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness met survivors of the Cruiser HMS Gloucester (sunk off Crete, 22nd May, 1941), and

later attended a Service of Remembrance for HMS Ardent (lost in the Battle for the Falklands, 21st May, 1982), at St Nicholas Church, HMS Drake, Plymouth.

The Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Mrs Howard Page, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Ursula, Countess of Eglinton and Winton is to be held in Alloway Parish Church tomorrow at noon.

Birthdays today

Lord Aldington, 73; Mr Miles Davis, jazz musician, 61; Dr Carol de Wet, former South African Ambassador, 63; Sir Eldon Griffiths, 62; Baroness Hooper, 48; Mr Malcolm Innes of Edingburgh, Lord Lyon King of Arms, 49; Mr Ian McKellen, actor, 48; The Right Rev Michael Mann, Dean of Windsor, 63; Mr Dillwyn Miles, Herald Bard of the National Eisteddfod of Wales, 71; Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Norman, 91; Lord Plummer of St Marylebone, QC, 76; Miss Beverly Sills, director, New York City Opera, 58; Sir Eric Tansley, former advisor to the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company, 86; Professor Sir Francis Vallat, QC, 73; Mr David Wynne, sculptor, 61.

Brentwood School

The following awards have been made:

Foundation scholarships: Major R.K. Gupta (Gidea Park College, Romford), C.J. Ruse (St Francis RC Primary School, Malden), C. Poulton (St Philip's Priory, Chelmsford).

Minor: M.T.R. Jones (Brentwood Preparatory School, G.A. Marnham (Kelvedon Hatch Primary School, Brentwood), J.D. Davey (Brentwood Preparatory School).

Music scholarships: A.S. Wilson (Brentwood Preparatory School), N. Wiltshire (St Anne's School, Chelmsford).

Art scholarship: J.A. Bender (Brentwood Preparatory School).

Boarding scholarship: J. Iyer-Nagpal (Brentwood Preparatory School).

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Edward Bulwer-Lytton, 1st Baron Lytton, novelist, London, 1803; Ralph Waldo Emerson, writer, Boston, Massachusetts, 1803; Tom Sawyer, champion bare-knuckle fighter, Brighton, 1826; Max Aitken, 1st Baron Beaverbrook, newspaper proprietor, Maple, Ontario, 1879.

DEATHS: The Venerable Bede, theologian and historian, Jarrow, 735; Gustave Holst, London 1934; Jacques Feyder, film director, Switzerland, 1948; Robert Capa, photographer, killed in Vietnam, 1954.

The rebuilt Coventry Cathedral was consecrated, 1962.

Clifford Longley Tackling indifference to God

There should not be universal amazement - though there may be some ironic amusement - that a new report on doctrine from various top theologians in the Church of England will be called, so it is understood, *We Believe in God*, as if there was a contrary impression that had to be corrected. Most theologians, even Anglican ones, do indeed believe in God.

When published in a fortnight's time it will make a trilogy with two earlier reports from the same body, the Church of England Doctrine Commission, one called *Christian Believing* and the other *Believing in the Church*. All three address similar questions as their similar names imply; all three arise from the intelligent observation that many church members have difficulties with faith.

The doctrine commission was brought back to life in the mid-1970s in an attempt to redress the widespread impression that religious belief was more a matter of emotion and "blind faith" than of reason, which it was commonly supposed to defy.

Its revival was a herald of a wider trend in Anglicanism towards taking basic theology more seriously, also represented by more recent endeavours in the House of Bishops in response to the Bishop of Durham controversy, and current work there on the ordination of women. The progress of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission has also forced theology back more into the mainstream of church decision-making.

Nevertheless much Anglican theology still comes dangerously close to answering questions no one is asking. The best of it is done when some controversy demands a theological response, under the urgent stress of conflict, or when important choices depend on the answers.

Good theologians seem to do better theology when they are tortured a little, rather than left in the comfort of their common room armchairs. The Roman Catholic Church is always torturing some theologian or other, nowadays strictly in the metaphorical sense, and this may explain why their output is usually crisper and more rigorous, and

often in some respects more creative.

But the Church of England managed without an active doctrine commission long enough to forget what it was for, and hence synods and other institutions of the church have been generally slow to attend to its print-outs now it is on-line again.

The still relatively low status of theologians was demonstrated by the membership of the Archbishop's Commission on Urban Priority Areas which produced *Faith in the City*, for they were considerably outnumbered by sociologists and "practical men". It never would have occurred to the church to refer the whole question of inner city areas to the doctrine commission, though their might have been some logic in such a decision.

The biggest single crisis facing the Church of England, as indeed it faces all the churches in the Western world, is that represented by the term secularism; and it is an issuing crying out for systematic theological treatment, such as only a body like the doctrine commission could give it, if the church had confidence enough in them to commission it.

Such a project would also follow logically from the set of three reports about to be completed by *We Believe in God*. There is an evangelistic, missionary purpose underlying their work so far, that of making Christianity intelligently credible to Everyman in the modern world, but the task is hardly likely to bear fruit unless and until Everyman is brought into the argument as a full partner. It is a principle of education that to teach mathematics to Johnny the teacher must not only know mathematics, but also know Johnny.

From the churches' point of view, the most disturbing aspect of secularism is not hostility to religion or disbelief in God, but indifference to all such questions. The phenomenon of indifference also breaks down the facile division between believers and non-believers, for there are believers who are indifferent - and many atheists who are far from it.

It is a complex condition; and to assume its study is not the business of theologians is itself to concede some of

the ground to indifference. It is particularly an issue appertaining to the theologian's role, for on the form of the question posed to them: why is theology so widely thought to be boring and irrelevant?

The phenomenon of indifference is a challenge to theologians to justify their existence, to make a claim to have something to say that people need to listen to. It cannot be said, in the Church of England at least, that they have justified that claim so far, even on their home ground.

Such a theological study of religious indifference would have to pay very carefully attention to forms of religious language, for it is a primary aspect of indifference that it refuses to use such language even when it would seem most appropriate, and even when secular language has to be stretched to its most awkward limit in order to speak at all. It may be that religious language relies, partly unconsciously, on a metaphysical basis, secular language on a metaphorical basis; and metaphysics has become an unfamiliar mode of consciousness in Western culture. Certainly religious language without a metaphysical basis can sound embarrassingly trite, sentimental, and wishy-washy.

A study of indifference would necessarily have to make distinctions between a philosophically-grounded attitude positively held, and something closer to a kind of mental colour-blindness, the loss of a faculty which was once almost universal.

The analogy of blindness is apt, for there is a strong tradition in Eastern mysticism which speaks of a "third eye" by which one may see spiritually, known to Christianity as "the eye of faith".

If such questions are not explored deeply as part of an organised theological effort, the ground will be left exclusively to those who will do so with a quite different bias, especially sociologists, whose contributions will inevitably feed the very process of secularism, sealing religious indifference even further into the foundations of modern culture.

OBITUARY

HERMIONE GINGOLD

Kindly malice in wonderland



Miss Hermione Gingold, who in her prime was one of the sharpest and least inhibited of revue artists, died in New York yesterday. She was 89.

A critic once described Hermione Gingold as less of a comedienne than a paroxysm. She had a special public in both London and the United States, where, from 1951, she spent much of her career. Redoubtably professional, her performances of malice in wonderland became inevitably larger than life, and she could seldom find a play that would accommodate her.

Her father was a London stockbroker, an Austrian who became a British subject. Born on December 9 - she declined to give a year in *Who's Who*, but in fact the year was 1897 - she studied under Rosina Filippi and appeared first at Her Majesty's Theatre, when she was eleven, as the Herald in *Pinkie and the Fairies*. She was Cassandra in William Poel's famous production of *Troilus and Cressida* at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, in 1912 (Edith Evans as Cressida), and Jessica in *The Merchant of Venice*, one of the Old Vic's earliest Shakespeare plays, in 1914.

Then, and during the 1920s, when her parts were intermittent, one could have had no idea of the "personality" actress to be. In the 1930s, at the experimental Gate Theatre, with Peter Godfrey and afterwards with Norman Marshall, she had more chances to show what someone called her ravenous sense of character; she did not find her true milieu, though she had acted in revue for Marshall, until *Spread It*, *Abroad*, at the Saville in 1936, which was fortified by the wit of Herbert Farjeon.

In the decade from December 1938 she appeared exclusively in revues, nine of them at West End theatres but more particularly at the little Ambassadors', scene of *The Gate Revue* and *Swinging the Gate*, and a celebrated trio, 1943-48, *Sweet and Low* (which made her the darling of the GIs in London), *Sweet and Low*, *Sweet and Low*.

Here, using her talent for the grotesque and flamboyant, with her best material from such a writer as Alan Melville, she was at the heart of an eminently metropolitan series, topical and allusive - as in the "Poison Ivy" conversations with Henry Kendall - and ready to salute friends on Broadway and guests in Grosvenor Square. Hermione Gingold in those days was "sweet poison for the age's loath," but she always poisoned in jest, no offence in the

world, and in and out of the theatre she was warmly regarded.

This was the period of briskly sustained mock-rivalry with another and younger major comedienne, Hermione Baddeley, "my mother, Miss Baddeley," as Hermione Gingold would call her. The Gingold would call her "two Hermiones" came together in a revue, *Slings and Arrows* (Comedy, 1948) where Miss Gingold used her serpentine and brooding drawl and her sudden explosive hiss; back at the Ambassadors' in the autumn of 1949 they played the two women in a revival of Coward's *Fallen Angels*, and parts in the brief curtain-raiser, *Funny Oak*.

From the spring of 1951 until 1969 Hermione Gingold was principally in America. There were films, including *The Music Man* and *Gigi*, and television, but it was hard to find the next play; the most lasting was a preposterous comedy with a fifteen word title beginning *Oh Dad, Poor Dad...*

She came back to London in 1969 as Agnes Derrington in a mediocre extravaganza of espionage, *Highly Confidential*. At the Adelphi, in Stephen Sondheim's *A Little Night Music* (1975) she appeared, far quieter than usual, as a grandmother recalling a past crowded with incident.

Besides her work for the cinema and television, she was known on English radio where she had a character with the relishing name of Druscilla Doom.

In 1945 she produced an autobiography, *The World is Square*, and she wrote various articles and short stories.

Hermione Gingold was first married to Michael Joseph, the publisher, by whom she had two sons; one of them, the late Stephen Joseph, was the leading British advocate of theatre-in-the-round.

This marriage and a later one to Eric Maschwitz, the dramatist and television director, were both dissolved.

MR PAUL DRURY

Mr Paul Drury, RE, who made his reputation as an etcher and draughtsman, died on May 19. He was 83.

Alfred Paul Delou Drury (his third name was that of his father's teacher in Paris) was born in London on October 14, 1903, one of the two sons of the eminent sculptor Mr Alfred Drury, RA. He was educated at King's College School, Bristol Grammar School and Westminster School, and studied art at Goldsmiths' College where, in 1924, he won the British Institution scholarship in engraving which enabled him to visit Italy.

Though he had already, since 1924, exhibited at the Royal Academy, Drury's work first came into general notice five years later in a one-man show of his drawings and etchings of portrait heads, figure subjects and landscapes, with a few oil paintings, at the Twenty One Gallery.

He attracted keen critical attention for two reasons in particular: the sculptural quality in his portrait heads, which included part of a series of distinguished members of Trinity College, Cambridge; and the influence of Samuel Palmer on his landscapes.

Drury, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter-Engravers in 1932 and became a member of its council, continued to exhibit regularly at the Royal Academy, mostly etchings and drawings, with an occasional oil painting, which showed that he was not lacking in a sense of colour.

As an etcher he inclined to what may conveniently be called an engraver's style - firm and precise like that of Meryon rather than slight and suggestive like Whistler's. This was in accord with the emotional character of his work, which was grave in mood and slow in movement. He practised a full range of engraving methods, including line engraving and aquatint, often employing them mixed.

Drury spent the war in the plaster (orthopaedic) department of Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, where he helped to make special plaster for difficult breaks. After the war he became a member of the faculty of engraving of the British School at Rome. This post he retained until 1974, judging the etching entries for the annual Prix de Rome.

Both before and after the war he taught at Goldsmiths' College, latterly as principal; and he taught also at the Sir John Cass College in London. He served as president of the Royal Society of Painter-

Engravers and Engravers from 1970 to 1975.

Drury was an intensely English artist, even in his most noticeable defect, which was an imperfect relationship between his engraved heads and the white paper of their backgrounds, a natural consequence of the sculptural tendency. The bounding line cut out the heads, so that the suggestion was of masks in relief rather than of heads in the round.

The artist, one felt, was more interested in facts, of facial character in particular, than in form in the abstract. It was observed, however, that in the gentler medium of pencil he showed more feeling for the existence of the head in space, and his portrait drawings were sensitive as well as firm.

He showed at all the principal galleries in England, and he took part in representative exhibitions of British art in Paris, Vienna, Florence, Stockholm, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Canada and the United States. His etchings were acquired by the Print Room of the British Museum and by various museums and galleries in the provinces and abroad.

Drury was a lively and endearing personality although he was inclined to be somewhat disorganized. When asked about himself he did tend to talk endlessly around the subject.

He married, in 1937, the painter Enid Marie, only child of Victor Solomon. She survives him with their son.

PROF E. C. MCGAHAN

Professor E. C. (Mac) McGahan, MBE, teacher of English literature in foreign parts, died on May 18, aged 77.

His first post, in 1933, was at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. When the Japanese invaded, he was interned.

After the war, as a British Council officer, he took a teaching post at Warsaw University. In the 1950s he taught again in Bangkok as well as in Germany and Egypt.

In 1960 he went back to Poland and spent 20 years at the Jagiellonian University, Krakow. His production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in English, by students whose mother tongue was Polish, was memorable.

For his services to education the Poles awarded him the Golden Insignia of the Order of Merit.

He leaves a widow, Elizabeth, who once studied under him in Krakow.

Nature notes

A silent tribute to caterpillars

It has been a good year for the small migrant warblers. Willow warblers, blackcaps and sedge warblers have all returned in enormous numbers. They will have been helped by the warm, still weather in the second part of April, when many of them were crossing the Channel.

Titmice and nuthatches, which were so noisy until a week or two ago, have fallen silent. They are feeding their young, mainly on caterpillars from the oak-leaves.

On cold days, the female spends a great deal of time brooding the young to keep them warm, and the male brings most of their food. If a pair loses its nestlings, it will sometimes start feeding the occupants of another bird's nest: a blue tit pair has



even been recorded feeding young blackbirds.

Leaves on many trees are turning a darker shade of green. There are white clusters of flowers on the rowan, or mountain ash, on chalk hills, creamy flowers cover the slender way-faring trees, in moist spots in the woods, the papery flowers and neatly folded leaves of wood sorrel are common. The red-stemmed flowers of herb robert are out, and some plants are already showing their beak-like seeds.

DJM

Marriages

Mr D.M. Melville and Dr the Hon C.S.A. Taylor. The marriage took place on Saturday in the Chapel of Charterhouse School, of David Melville, son of Mr and Mrs Murray Melville, of Lynton, Hampshire, and Dr the Hon Sarah Taylor, daughter of Lord and Lady Taylor of Hadfield, of London, W1. The Rev S.J. Harker and Canon P. Halsey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon Francis Melgund, Arthur Scott, Elizabeth Mould, Jennifer Myatt, Kate Powell and Miss Alison Butcher. Mr Richard Spencer was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Europe.

Mr C.R. Arbuthnott and Dr P.D. Brooke. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Lawrence's, Folke, Sherborne, Dorset, of Mr Charles Arbuthnott, son of Colonel the Hon David and Mrs Arbuthnott, of Trochey, Dunkeld, Perthshire, and Dr Patricia Brooke, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Barrington Brooke, of Glendale, Zimbabwe. The Dean of Wells and the Rev D.J. Hillier officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Earle and Miss Susan Earle. Mr Frank Clair was best man.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs Richard Earle, the bride's aunt, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A.J. Scott-Barrett and Miss S.C. Gurney. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Martin's, New Buckenham, Norfolk, of Mr Alexander John Scott-Barrett, youngest son of Lieutenant-General Sir David Scott-Barrett and of the late Lady Scott-Barrett, of Hall House, Kersy, Suffolk, and Miss Sonia Caroline Gurney, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Gurney, of Bracon Lodge, Bracon Ash, Norfolk. The Rev Jolyon Bradshaw and Mr A.N. Gilbey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Thomas, Edward and Oliver Dannatt. Mr Stephen Riley was best man.

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A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Professor R.N. Maini and Miss A. Rainsman. A service of blessing was held at St Paul's Church, Hammer-smith after the marriage at Richmond-upon-Thames of Professor R.N. Maini, elder son of Sir Amar Maini, and the late Lady Maini, of East Sheen, London, and Dr Geraldine Room, younger daughter of the late Professor T.G. Room, and Mrs T.G. Room, of Sydney, Australia.

A reception was held at the Reform Club.

Mr D. Brady and Miss A. Rainsman. The marriage took place at the Parish Church of St Nicholas, Chiswick, on Saturday, May 16, of Mr Dermot Brady, son of Mr and Mrs High Brady, of Selwood Terrace, South Kensington, and Miss Alison Rainsman, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Rainsman, of Netheravon House, Chiswick. The Rev Patrick Tuft officiated.

Mr R.W. Fife and Miss J. Roberts. The marriage took place on Saturday, May 23, at St Wilfrid's Church, Langdon-on-Swale, of Mr Richard Fife, son of Major and Mrs W.A. Fife, and Miss Jane Roberts, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Roberts. The Rev K. McLeod officiated.

Mr P.J. Le M. Wakeham and Miss J.E. Harst. The engagement is announced between Philip, elder son of Mr and Mrs George Bennett Wakeham, of St Clement, Jersey, and Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerald C. Harst, of Whatlington, East Sussex.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by Miss Sara Cotton. Mr James Lambert was best man.

A reception was held at Langdon Hall.

Mr B.W. Johnson and Miss J. West. The marriage took place on Saturday, May 23, at St John the Baptist Church, Meopham, of Mr Barnum William Johnson, son of Mr and Mrs W. Johnson, and Miss Jacqueline West, daughter of Mr and Mrs B.J. West. The Rev David Williams officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by Miss Jane Rutherford, Miss Theresa Strickland and Sarah and Lawrence Shepherd. Mr Brian Johnson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

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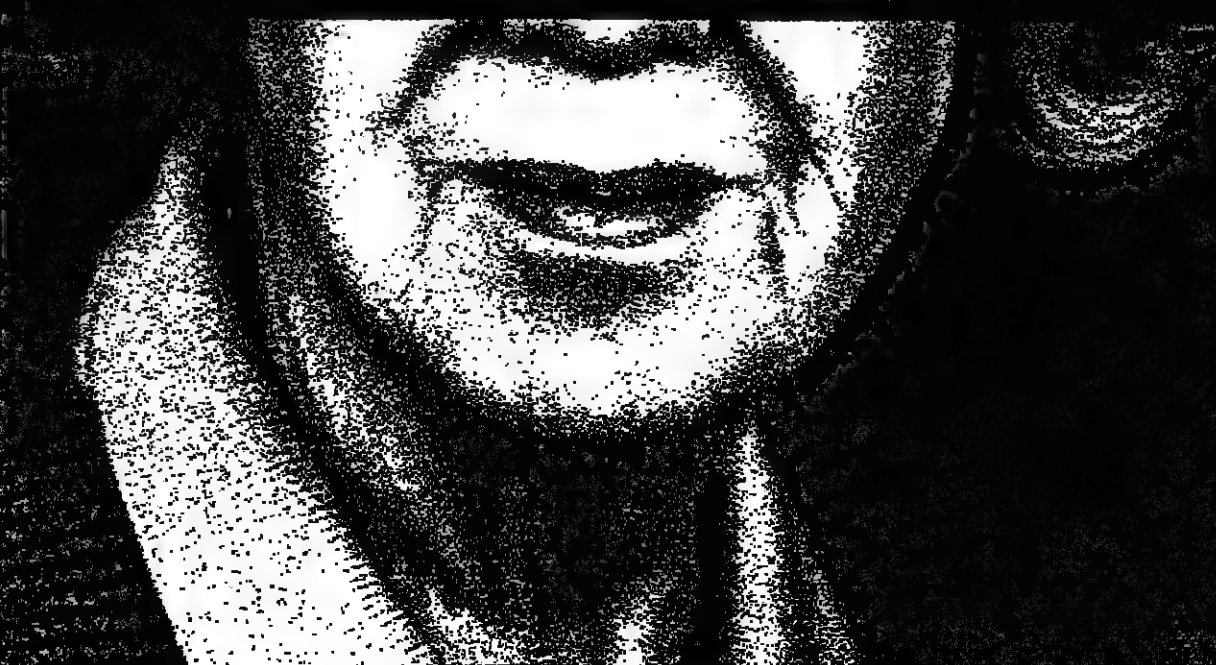
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THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

THEATRE LONDON

★ BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS: Neil Simon's vivid recollection of a Brooklyn childhood. Waves of emotion. Dorothy Tutin in an NT transfer. Aldwych Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-336 6404, cc 01-379 8233). Tube: Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Fri 7.30-9.45pm, Sat 8.30-10.45pm, matinee Wed 3-5.15pm, Sat 5-7.15pm. £4.50-£13.50.

★ BUILT ON SAND: New play by Daniel Mann relating the tragedy of Northern Ireland to the passions of ancient Greece. Theatre Upstairs, Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, SW1 (01-739 5554). Tube: Sloane Square. Mon-Sat 7.30-10pm, Mat Sat 3.30-5pm, Mon-Sat Mat 2.4, Tues-Thurs 5pm, Fri and Sat eve 8.

★ COURT IN THE ACT: Gorgeous Gabrielle Drake alarms Michael Denison and dazzles Lee Montague in this gentle 1912 French farce. Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-826 2294). Tube: Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.20pm, Sat 8.30-10.50pm, matinee Thurs 3-5.20pm and Sat 5-7.20pm. £5-£12.50.

★ TWO NOBLE KINSMEN: Barry Kyle's RSC production of William Shakespeare's comedy. Gerard Murphy and Imogen Stubbs in the tale of cousins split by jealous rivalry. By Shakespeare and John Fletcher. Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock, EC4 (01-236 5558). Tube: Blackfriars. Mon-Fri 7.30pm. £5.50-£12.50.

★ KISS ME KATE: After its national tour the RSC production opens in town. With Paul Jones and Nicola McAuliffe. Old Theatre, Waterloo Road, SE1 (01-929 7619). Tube: Waterloo. 7.10pm. £8-£17.50.

★ MUMBO JUMBO: Mobil award winner about love awakening in Belfast school. Lyric Theatre, King Street, W6 (01-741 2311). Tube: Hammersmith. Preview Tues to Thurs 7.45-10.15pm, Mon-Fri 7.30-10.15pm, Sat 7.45-10.15pm, Mat Sat 2.30-5pm. £4-6.50. £5-£10.

★ PEOPLE SHOW NO 92: Whistle stop: The company climb onto the Choo-Choo for Christmas and taking every film train song plus Trosky's murder with ice-cream, jazz and a whole lot more. Irresistible. Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush Green, London W12 (01-743 3388). Tube: Shepherd's Bush/Goldhawk Road. Tues to Sun 8.30-10.30pm. £3-£4.50. £5-£10.50. £10-£15. £15-£20. £20-£25. £25-£30. £30-£35. £35-£40. £40-£45. £45-£50. £50-£55. £55-£60. £60-£65. £65-£70. £70-£75. £75-£80. £80-£85. £85-£90. £90-£95. £95-£100. £100-£105. £105-£110. £110-£115. £115-£120. £120-£125. £125-£130. £130-£135. £135-£140. £140-£145. £145-£150. £150-£155. £155-£160. £160-£165. £165-£170. £170-£175. £175-£180. £180-£185. £185-£190. £190-£195. £195-£200. £200-£205. £205-£210. £210-£215. £215-£220. £220-£225. £225-£230. £230-£235. £235-£240. £240-£245. £245-£250. £250-£255. £255-£260. £260-£265. £265-£270. £270-£275. £275-£280. £280-£285. £285-£290. £290-£295. £295-£300. £300-£305. £305-£310. £310-£315. £315-£320. £320-£325. £325-£330. £330-£335. £335-£340. £340-£345. £345-£350. £350-£355. £355-£360. £360-£365. £365-£370. £370-£375. £375-£380. £380-£385. £385-£390. £390-£395. £395-£400. £400-£405. £405-£410. £410-£415. £415-£420. £420-£425. £425-£430. £430-£435. £435-£440. £440-£445. £445-£450. £450-£455. 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THE ARTS

Rag trade to riches

As the winged mascot of the gleaming Rolls-Royce pulled into view and parked in the gravel drive, it looked as if *A Man of Substance* (BBC2) was going to be a clever parody of the blockbuster genre of television drama.

It was no such thing, although some of the clichés that crept into the script — "now he lives on Millionaires' Row" and "barely a single page of history ago" — would have sat more happily on the pages beneath a gold title cover. Instead, the programme was a straightforward look at the life

TELEVISION

of Kewal Singh Bhullar, a Punjabi Sikh who came to Bradford 30 years ago and who is now one of the richest clothing manufacturers in England.

Although no man's life fits easily into 35 minutes, by the end a well-rounded portrait had emerged of a man who chose to incorporate what he regarded as the best aspects of two cultures into his own world. From England he had taken joking, cravats, a home straight from an advertisement in a colour supplement and the management expertise for a manufacturing team. From Asia he had retained religion and a 400-strong female workforce. Most fascinating of all was his wife who, despite being married to a millionaire, still chose to be shown washing up at the sink and who after 30 years spoke not a word of English.

When Bhullar talked of racial prejudice it was with resigned understanding. "It's a fear," he said. "Our children, they think, what's wrong with us? Why do people hate us? There will never be a good enough answer for them."

Like Marilyn Monroe and James Dean, Joe Orton remains forever young — black jacketed and jaunty, shocking and provocative. It was therefore extraordinary to see how old-fashioned *What the Butler Saw* (Theatre Night, BBC2) appeared, despite its well-crafted hysteria.

Alexandra Shulman

Irving Wardle welcomes the new Linbury Prize for stage designers — the most exploited people in theatre

While this newspaper was off the streets in 1979, I spent a good deal of time sitting on rehearsals for shows I could no longer review. One thing I learnt from this experience was that a process is often more interesting than a finished product. Jonathan Miller's Greenwich production of *She Would If She Could*, for example, opened like a flat bottle of pop after four fizzes weeks of fermentation. If anything there had star quality, it was Bernard Cusshaw's set.

Miller explained that Etherage's comedy had suggested the intricate workmanship of 17th-century cabinet-making, from which the idea came of setting the play against a cabinet expanded to full human scale and equipped with secret doors and trompe-l'œil vistas.

I saw that magic box taking shape in a New Cross workshop like a three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle. Then, dead on time, it arrived on the Greenwich stage, and the cast started exploring it. Viewed from the auditorium, the plywood cabinet and stage floor seemed to be made of satinwood and ebony. It was at once a conjurer's prop, a luxury toy, a robust piece of stage machinery and an elegant interior.

Before quitting the Greenwich scene, I put some basic questions about the budget. Miller was not getting much for the show. Cusshaw was getting one third of Miller's fee. From this and similar examples I reached the conclusion that designers are the most exploited people in the theatre. Unless they are working on a West End percentage, they get a flat fee from the management. For this, they have to stay with the show for longer than anybody else in the production team, and discard and rebuild models as a director's ideas change.

Some designers, it is true, have done well out of West End percentages. A very few, like John Napier and Robert Wagner, have risen to wealth and virtuoso rank on the musical Klondike. But the only designer in my lifetime who achieved real star billing was Sean Kenny, who — in shows like *Blitz* — launched a design rebellion with huge motorized pieces that threat-



Roots of rebellion: a scene sketch for *Blitz* by Sean Kenny, whose huge motorized pieces threatened to bulldoze the actors

They are expected to know everything there is to know about the visual world, and the ways of representing it on a stage, and to have the time and expertise to shop around for cut-price materials. And when the show opens, the director is likely to be given credit for the designer's imaginative contribution.

Unlike the play competition, which has coincided with a decline in the quality of new writing, the Linbury Prize does not indicate any slump in design recruitment. Students continue to fill up the places in Margaret Harris's Riverside school and the Wimbledon College of Art, hoping to get into the profession on any terms.

design recruitment. Students continue to fill up the places in Margaret Harris's Riverside school and the Wimbledon College of Art, hoping to get into the profession on any terms.

The prize is open to students, people buried in provincial rep, gifted outsiders — anyone, in short, except established London practitioners. By far its most important service will be to give newcomers a start: with the combined approval of judges Nicholas Georgiadis, Yolanda Sonnabend and Carl Toms, the unknowns stand a chance. Another important factor is research. From my own conversations with designers,

it appears that groundwork is often neglected because the basic materials are out of reach. When research resources are available, however, they can yield a set that everybody remembers. Think of the National Theatre's *Front Page* and *Long Day's Journey into Night*, two legendary products of the Michael Blakemore-Michael Annals partnership. For those shows, Annals and Blakemore were able to visit the Chicago crime-reporters' room, and growl over O'Neill's family house in New London, Connecticut, noting vital domestic detail missing from the stage directions. If the Linbury Prize leads to a few more trips like that, it will be money well spent.

the insurgents have challenged, it is the business of the girls that has most highlighted the new generation gap that the Beasies are exploiting. Even (perhaps especially) the hippest members of the old guard have found that one difficult to swallow, while the group can't understand what the fuss is about. Run DMC followed with a set of minimalist *graffitis* that cast the Beasies in the playful light that their name suggests. With gold chains like hawes round their necks, Joseph Simmons (Run) and Daryl McDaniels (DMC) cussed and chanted across the sparse rhythm tracks generated by Jam Master Jay's decks, before being joined by the Beasies for a brisk finale of "Walk This Way". The spirit of camaraderie and sense of occasion were of an order rarely to be witnessed these days.

David Sinclair

ROCK

Run DMC/The Beastie Boys Brixton Academy

While hardly the end of civilization as we know it, the arrival of hip hop does represent the first serious attempt at a palace revolution in rock since the onset of punk in 1976.

Here then were the main protagonists, both from Rick Rubin's Def Jam label in New York: the over-hyped Beastie Boys and the bosses of the movement, Run DMC.

The three Beastie Boys came careening on, wheeling and slouching across the stage, to dispatch a raft of rallying calls in short order while two go-go dancers wiggled around in an elevated cage to the side. Of all the assumptions that

Biting criticism

THEATRE

L'Ecole des Femmes Lyttelton

As a pendant to Di Trevis's production of *School for Wives*, the Lyttelton is staging this Platonic performance of the biting little comedy in which Molière answered the play's first critics.

La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes is a tactical polemic, parading a salon-full of bores, prudes, hypocrites and professional rivals under the ironic gaze of the immaculately courteous Dorante, whose rational comments on Molière's behalf are howled down by the assembled zoo. It goes without saying that their criticisms are worthless, although Dorante's defence is not all that convincing either — his main argument is that *School for Wives* is drawing packed houses and making people laugh.

The piece has a message.

though, for those of us still prone to despise work because it happens to be popular, or mistake a character's opinion for the author's. There is no jarring anachronism in witnessing these bittings of 1663 performed in a modern Right Bank living room.

The play is a conversation piece; but the conversation is stage-managed by two bored girls who get their kicks from watching fools and grotesques. Here they are played by Celia Imrie and Shona Morris, both teasing their guests into increasing absurdities, but each in her separate way. On the page, they fade out once the guests arrive; on stage they are up in their wicked tricks all the way through, with notably farcical impact on Christine Absalom's gushing old bigot, and Richard Bonneville's rival author.

Like the setting, John Wells's translation bridges the time gap with fluent confidence, nowhere betraying the original but beeing it up when necessary. The performance returns tomorrow.

Irving Wardle

CONCERT

Los Angeles PO/Previn Festival Hall/Radio 3

For the Los Angeles Philharmonic to come to London and play Elgar's First Symphony suggests either supreme confidence or blissful ignorance. The LAPO has plenty to be confident about. Eighteen months into André Previn's term as musical director it displays a compact, disciplined approach, and is highly responsive to Previn's warm-hearted musicianship. If not so brazenly virtuosic in every department as some other American orchestras,

nevertheless, its decision to play Elgar must be questioned. Previn's interpretation was fine, as a broad outline. Perhaps the tempo of the first movement's allegro was a notch too slow to allow the proper feeling of coursing energy to prevail; on the other hand, his unfolding of the adagio demonstrated admirable technique and considerable expressive awareness.

However, a conductor can really only point the general direction through the myriad riches of this complex masterpiece, relying on his players' instinctive grasp of style to supply the shades and nuances that constitute almost as crucial a part of the Elgarian idiom as the written notes.

What the Los Angeles players gave us was simply the written score. The spiritual involvement that can transform the brass climax near the first movement's conclusion into an awesome, savage scream, or that can instill demonic spikiness into the scherzo yet still reserve a tenderness for projecting the little pastorales that flourish within it — this quality was absent.

But if the LAPO erred, at least it seemed to err on the side of over-respectfulness.

Richard Morrison

DANCE

Passage Nord Sallis Benney, Brighton

Anyone who had the idea of Norway as a place where darkness and cold could enter the soul would be unlikely to have those preconceptions changed by the performance which this group has brought to one of Brighton's newer, smaller venues as part of the Brighton Festival's Nordic theme this year.

How to describe their work? There are four performers, all in loose black trousers, the women most of the time wear peculiar black chest coverings supported by straps across their backs. More straps at first tie three of them to wooden objects which are used later to thump, to step and pose on.

Two of them trained as ballet dancers, one as an actor. Kjell Skoten, who starred the group and invents their productions, studied art. Something of all those disciplines gets into the act, but all very subdued, minimal.

The piece is called *The Road Between Water and Thirst*. Water is literally there, in a shallow flat tank at the front of the performing space. When the man who started there (or is it the other man?) eventually gets back to it, all he does is drop small pieces of coal and glass into it. Further back in the gloom, his three colleagues metaphorically inter themselves beneath what look like stones shaped like segments of a very large Cheddar cheese.

Obviously all this represents some kind of despairing journey through life, but the feelings are left large, vague and diffused.

Apologies for an error in my review on Friday of Second Stride, caused by telephoning against a noisy background: for Chinese religion please read Christian.

John Percival

A shriek of outrage

Donald Cooper

OPERA

Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk Coliseum

The official banning of Shostakovich's second opera has often been seen as evidence that Stalin had no ear for music, but perhaps the father of his people saw and heard right enough what was going on, and detected in *Lady Macbeth* a four-act shriek of outrage, an explosion of total cynicism.

Such is the shocking effect of the new English National Opera production, which brings the original version of the work to the British stage for the first time.

This delayed arrival, though it has had different causes, is just one of many parallels between Shostakovich's opera and the exactly contemporary *Lulu* of Alban Berg.

Both works take their heroines from empty marriage to amoral ecstasy to degradation and death: both have a host of subsidiary characters, presented in caricature; both suggest that the only dependable relationship between people is one of unmediated lust, and that the only proof of lust is the willingness to murder.

Then again, Stalin ended the career of *Lady Macbeth* in the very month that death ended that of Berg, and so prevented the completion of *Lulu*.

There is, however, a crucial difference between the operas. Where Berg is prepared still to countenance love — of his heroine and of death, and finally of both — Shostakovich is not.

Sergey is throughout a bull male, kin to the Drum Major in Berg's other opera, and his connection with Katerina is nothing when it is not being



Wild abandonment: Jacques Trussel and Josephine Barstow in *Lady Macbeth* at the Coliseum

physically expressed and noisily accompanied in the orchestra: the rhythm of copulation, which is also the rhythm of this opera. And that is another central departure from *Lulu*. Berg places himself on stage in the character of Alwa, but we hear Shostakovich in the pit, as the hugely magnified ghost of a cinema pianist thumping out motor rhythms to pretend he is in control.

This cinematic nature of *Lady Macbeth* finds an excellent response in certain aspects of David Pountney's production: in the fixed, dispassionate expressions of Josephine Barstow as Katerina, for example, or in the sudden mad tableaux of workers and policemen, or in the slow-motion wild abandonment, to brazen music, of Sergey and Katerina at the end of the first act.

But at other points the attempt to mirror the music's power and rhythm leads to

bathtubs. The crashing climax to the great funeral march-passacaglia, for instance, is not much helped by a dozen women throwing bunches of flowers to the ground in unison.

What is also unfortunate is the overdose of angst in Stefanos Lazaridis's set. We are not in a bourgeois household but in a meat warehouse, a dark grey and steel-laddered box, hung with carcasses. Accordingly, the Ismailov's servants are converted into butchers, and the savagery of the music is given a false turn: Shostakovich is delivering a Gogolian, vituperative, appallingly clear-sighted challenge to the whole human race, not a defence of vegetarianism.

But happily, if that is quite the word, there is no mistaking the power of the challenge in the orchestral performance. With a brass band on stage at the loudest moments, Mark Elder releases outbursts of noise such as have probably

not been heard in this theatre since the Italian futurists were there. And yet keen attention has gone too into the voicing of the many critical woodwind solos.

The cast is led by Miss Barstow, in a role where her highly strung ardour can flare all the way from depression to manic exultancy; hers is not, of course, at all a Russian voice, but she makes the part entirely her own, not least by the dead-cold intensity of her acting.

Willard White, though reporting himself uneasy with Boris's nastiness on this page last week, is a bleak-hearted but roundly sung villain. Jacques Trussel rampages as Sergey, and Stuart Kale is effectively ineffectual as Zinoviy. There are also striking cameo appearances from Maria Moll, Malcolm Rivers, Wills Morgan and Dennis Wicks, to mention only a few in this torrent of nihilism.

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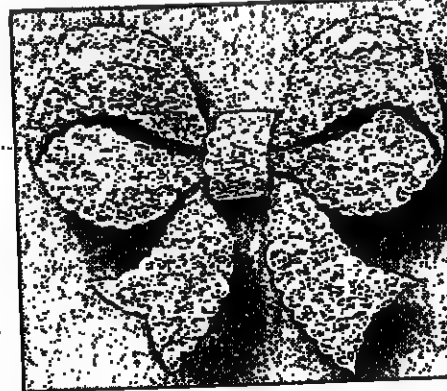
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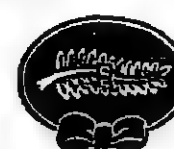
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73.3 (-0.3)Poor trade
result may
hit poundBy David Smith
Economics Correspondent

The April trade figures, due on Thursday, have emerged as the key economic event in the election campaign. Sterling, which fell sharply before the weekend, would be further hit by poor figures.

The City expects a visible trade deficit of £600-£700 million, translating into rough balance or a deficit of £100 million on current account.

But analysts are aware that after unexpectedly good trade figures in the first three months of this year there is a risk that the balance of payments will lurch into much larger deficit.

In particular, retail sales were subdued in the first quarter but rose strongly in April, showing a 3.8 per cent increase in sales volume on the month, and an 8 per cent rise on a year earlier.

This surge in retail sales could hit the trade figures, analysts believe, when the Government least wants it.

Mr Keith Smeeth, chief economist at James Capel, said the good performance of the current account in the first quarter was explained by retailers building up stocks at the end of last year.

But the surge in retail sales is likely to be accompanied by re-stocking and a rise in imports. The main doubt is over how soon this will show through in the figures.

A bad set of figures would undoubtedly be embarrassing for the Government, raising memories of 1970, when Mr Harold (now Lord) Wilson's election campaign was hit by poor trade figures.

The Society of Business Economists predicts a current account deficit of £2.1 billion this year, suggesting a substantial widening of the deficit later this year.

The Gilt-Edged, Analysis and USM Review articles which normally appear today will be included in tomorrow's edition

RESULTS

TOMORROW - Interims: AGA AB (first quarter), Bank of Nova Scotia, Dublin, Northern American Trust, Scottish National Trust, TSB Channel Islands, Williamson Tea Holdings, Finals: Ivory & Stone, Monks Investments, Time, Piccadilly Radio, Ramco Oil Services, Wamford Investments, Wigfalls, Write Systems.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: BAT Industries (first quarter), Hanson Trust, Radio City (Sound of Merseyside), Viking Packaging Group, Finals: Courtaulds, Chesterfield Properties, B Elliott, FKI Electronics, Frank G Gates, Harrison & Crossfield, Jersey General Investment Trust, JS Pathology, TR Industrial & General Trust (amended), Westbury, Woodchester Investments.

THURSDAY - Interims: Associated Fisheries, Cranbrook Electronic Holdings, Dobson Park Industries, Greenall Whitley, Johnson Fry, JSB Electrical, Mezzanine Capital & Income Trust 2001 (amended), M&G Group, National Australia Bank, Radio Clyde, Redland, J Smart & Co (Contractors), Warner Estate Holdings, Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries, Finals: Boots, Buckley's Brewery, Cater Allen Holdings, Edbro (Holdings), John J Lees, Lep Group, Murray Technology Investments, PCT Group, Plessey, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers (second quarter), Shield Group, Shillbone, Young and Co's Brewery.

FRIDAY - Interims: Albion, Rhutnot Government Securities Trust, Gaynor Group, Morceau Holdings, Scottish Investment Trust, Finals: Chamberlain & Hill, Kennedy Smale.

Tougher stance on loans feared

Latin America
debt concern

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Latin American governments are already voicing concern that the action by Citicorp last week to boost its bad debt provisions will make their own position on debt re-scheduling more difficult.

Señor Arturo O'Connell, a director of Argentina's central bank, said yesterday that Citicorp's move could adversely affect negotiations between banks and debtor countries, particularly Brazil. He said: "The decision allows Citicorp to take a much tougher position."

Addressing a high level economic seminar in the United States, Mr O'Connell said much depended on whether other banks would be able to follow Citicorp's example.

The American bank announced last week that it was increasing its loan loss reserves for Third World debt by \$3 billion (£1.78 billion), giving it provisions of 20 per cent of its developing country debt. By accepting that some of its loans may not be repaid, Citicorp is now in a stronger position to bargain with debtor countries over the terms of their repayments.

British banks would need to make provisions of at least £1.5 billion to bring them up to Citicorp's level. The initial reaction from British bankers to Citicorp's move was that they would continue to increase their provision levels gradually rather than in a single one-off transfer from profits. But some bankers appeared to have misunderstood what Citicorp had done.

They believed that the bank's increase in provisions related only to its Latin American loans, whereas it actually relates to loans to 30 developing countries. If British banks did the same, it would require larger amounts of money than their initial calculations suggested.

Barclays and National Westminster seem likely to follow Citicorp's example, particularly if other American banks do the same. Barclays and NatWest have relatively small exposure to developing countries and could afford to increase their provision without disastrously damaging their profits for this year.

Lloyds, Midland and Standard Chartered have larger

exposures and lower levels of provisioning. A one-off increase in loan loss reserves would eat up most of this year's profits of all three banks.

The need for higher provisions, which was backed up by a statement from the Bank of England last week, is increasing the pressure on the Inland Revenue to take a more lenient attitude. Recently, the Revenue has allowed the banks to transfer substantial sums from their general bad debt provisions, on which there is no tax relief, to specific provisions on which tax relief is available.

The Revenue has now put a block on further transfers, and carefully controls the amount of new provisions that may be put into the specific category.

Rankers and analysts point out that European banks tend to be far better provided against bad debts than British or American banks because they are given full tax relief on all provisions. German and French banks typically have provisions of between 30 and 100 per cent against their loans to developing country. British banks have provisions of less than 10 per cent.

Tories set to sell electricity
as complete unit for £20bn

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

It now appears that the next Conservative Government would be prepared to consider selling off the electricity supply industry with a £20 billion price tag as a complete unit - following the path set by the sale of British Gas - instead of selling it board by board.

There is still a substantial body of opinion within the Government for splitting the industry into at least a retail and distribution unit and a generating unit, but it is understood that a sale as one complete unit is favoured.

Such a sale could be done more quickly and would give the privatized industry the wide financial base it would require to continue development and research into nuclear power generation.

The Conservative party is the only one which remains committed to nuclear power and will insist that private owners are equally enthusiastic. A total sale, which could take up to two years to

organize and which would be the largest ever share sale - at an estimated £20 billion, it would overshadow the £5 billion the Government is likely to get for the sale of its 32 per cent holding in BP later this year - would also be acceptable to the management.

It is also likely that by the time the sale is complete, the electricity industry's largest supplier, British Coal, will be ready to follow it into the private sector.

The complex supply contracts between the two industries would, therefore, be a matter for negotiations in a completely free market and would relieve the Government of the embarrassing necessity to be seen to be supporting one state company against the interest of another.

Sir Robert Haslam, the British Coal chairman, will announce later this week that the industry is continuing to break productivity records

and that it is in line for financial independence by 1989.

In addition, the removal of the two remaining energy industries from the state sector would allow the Government to carry out its widely-announced plan to place its supervisory and regulatory roles within an enlarged Department of Trade and Industry.

A study to be published next week by *Power Europe* suggests that while it is practical to sell off the power industry as a complete unit along the same lines as the British Gas sale, it would kill, rather than create competition.

The report says that the "all-in-one" privatization route would involve the creation of a vast private-sector company which held monopoly control over the supply and distribution of electricity. There is no precedent for this anywhere in the world.

Gresham launches loan
package for small firms

By Lawrence Lever

Gresham Trust, the venture capital and banking company, is launching a standardized loan package to provide loans of between £10,000 and £100,000 to small businesses.

The package - called Ventureloan - is targeted at businesses which cannot raise the money conventionally.

Loans will be for a maximum of seven years and Gresham will take an option to subscribe for a minority stake in return. Interest will be payable quarterly.

One attraction of the loan

package is that Gresham will not be requiring personal guarantees from the directors of the company borrowing money. It will take security only on the assets of the company - and will usually be prepared to come second to any security taken by the company's own bankers.

Shareholders in companies will not automatically be expected to invest more cash alongside the money lent by Gresham. However, if they have made loans to the company they will be expected to leave them intact.

GEC anxious to win
the battle for Creda

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Lord Weinstock's General Electric Company has emerged as favourite to buy the Creda electric appliance business from TI Group, which is likely to want more than £100 million for the business. But TI stressed yesterday that it was still negotiating between a small group of potential buyers.

Both Hoover and Amstrad, which is anxious to expand its range, have been interested.

Creda has strong positions

in the markets for free-standing electric cookers and storage heaters, and is thought to

have made profits of more than £12 million last year. It would therefore fill gaps in the coverage of GEC's successful Hoipoint division, making it by far the strongest British white goods company.

TI has already sold almost all its other consumer products businesses, including Russell Hobbs, Raleigh cycles, Gloworm-Parkray boilers and last week, New World gas cookers, since Mr Christopher Lewington took over as chief executive. The Creda sale could bring the total proceeds to nearly £250 million.

NAPF video launches campaign against personal schemes

Pension funds go on the attack

By Peter Gartland
Family Money Editor

After years of feeling unloved, Britain's pension fund managers have decided it is time to tell us what a great job they are doing. At the closing session of the annual conference of the National Association of Pension Funds in Birmingham last week, the 600 delegates witnessed the premiere of a 12-minute video entitled "When I'm Sixty-Four," starring comedian Lenny Henry.

This is no run-of-the-mill industry promotion. It is nothing less than the first marketing salvo to be fired in the war of words between advocates of a job-related pension and a personal pension.

At stake is the very existence of the occupational pension fund industry which manages investments of £250 billion for 11 million working people.

Deregulation of the pensions industry is something quite new in Britain. Under the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1986, it will no longer be compulsory for an employee to be a member of his employer's pension scheme. From next April he will be able to opt out and pay into a personal pension plan available from insurance companies, banks, building societies and unit trust groups.

The move is part of Conservative philosophy to give people greater finan-

cial independence. It will, however, also give people the freedom to make the wrong choice. Hence the NAPF's new mood of aggression. Its video shows Lenny Henry going through agonies of decision about whether to quit his job-related pension in favour of a personal pension. Needless to say, he ends up deciding he is better off in the company scheme.

The NAPF has gone about as far as any self-interested organization can to present both sides of the argument and need not worry over whether the video upsets the sensitive life companies. The life assurance industry has notched up years of experience in the presentation of glossy graph-laden brochures designed to portray it as the answer to all financial problems. It is unthinkable that it will miss the opportunity to cash in on the personal pensions revolution.

The NAPF video is not only a propaganda tool for its members, including industry greats such as British Gas, ICI and Unilever. It is also an indication that it does not wholly swallow the government line on personal pensions.

Both Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, and, as recently as last Thursday, Mr John Major, Minister for Social Security, have expressed their wish to see the continu-

ation of a thriving occupational pension fund industry.

Personal pensions, runs the government argument, are intended primarily for the other half of the working population: the 10 million members of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme which the Government is gradually winding down. SERPS members will be able to opt for a personal pension from as early as next January.

But occupational pension fund managers are right to think the insurance companies and other providers of personal pensions will regard their members as equally fair game.

Mr Colin Lever, the outgoing NAPF chairman, was undoubtedly expressing the feeling of many members when he spoke of "hurt puzzlement" at the Government's treatment of occupational pension funds. What he failed to add was that if his members had not adopted such a Luddite attitude to the modest pensions reforms for job changes in the early 1980s, they might not feel so vulnerable now.

The NAPF's task now is to convince the public that for job stayers a job-related pension is the better option. Even for job changers the arithmetic does not automatically add up to a personal pension being the right answer.



Lord Graham at Harrogate yesterday: urging employee incentives and share ownership

Co-op seeks new ways
to raise cash for stores

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

At the opening of the Co-operative Congress in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, yesterday, Lord Graham of Edmonton, this year's congress president, emphasized that a top priority for the Co-operative movement was finding new ways to raise capital for expansion into new stores. He also suggested that the movement needed a more modern relationship with its employees.

He added: "What we need is a new act - a Co-operative Act - with provisions that set out co-operative philosophy and principles in a modern context and enable us to raise capital and employ techniques which will be relevant to our future development."

It brought a strong plea for more support for the Co-operative Party from Lord Graham, one of seven Co-operative peers in the House of Lords.

Co-op employees needed incentives and rewards related to a retail society's performance. Lord Graham said. Some societies were already doing that successfully. But employee share ownership plans might also be developed to help employees and societies, he suggested.

A split over support for the Co-operative Party, the political arm of the Co-operative movement, also emerged at the congress, the movement's annual parliament.

On tomorrow's agenda is a resolution put forward by the North Yorkshire Co-operative Society for the congress to recommend retail societies to adopt strict political neutrality.

If societies took that route, the Co-operative Party could see a serious dwindling of its cash support from retail societies.

Last year, societies' subscriptions to the Co-operative Party funds totalled almost £309,000. The North Yorkshire resolution called for the congress to recognize that "the continuing decline of co-operative trade is, in part at least, a condemnation of the active political stance by the movement."

The envoy has written to Mr Shunjiro Karasawa, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and one of the arch-opponents of C&W demands for a significant stake in one of the two consortia seeking Japanese operating licences, asking him to urge NTT to acquire an interest in C&W.

A single buyer could freely acquire up to 15 per cent of C&W under the articles of the company, and a Japanese holding would make it easier for Tokyo to drop its objections to the British company holding a big stake in its consortium.

C&W argues that its 20 per cent holding in the IDC consortium is warranted because of the major investment needed in the Pacific. A spokesman for C&W said he was unaware of any stake-building in the company by Japanese or other firms, and said the NTT proposal would only confuse the main issue - to secure an operating licence.

NTT, the world's largest company in terms of market value, was partly denationalized in February, when the government sold off one eighth of the company's shares.

US NOTEBOOK

Stronger
dollar
may lift
bondsFrom Maxwell Newton
New York

The dollar was stronger against the yen by last Friday than it had been on May 1, the crisis day when the Federal Reserve raised the federal funds rate to 7 1/4 per cent to stop the run on the currency.

The release of US economic data has underlined the weakness of the economy. Industrial production declined in April for the second consecutive month. Car sales are nosediving, housing starts have fallen in two consecutive months, and commodity prices have stalled in their rise.

The revised first quarter real GNP numbers revealed further substantial weakness in personal consumption, which fell at an annual rate of 1.1 per cent against the first estimate of a fall of 0.4 per cent. All other spending aggregates fell sharply.

With Euro-currency deposit rates substantially adjusted, the prospects for dollar stability have improved.

In the first quarter, real exports rose 4.9 per cent and real imports fell 4.6 per cent.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve has persisted with its policy of gradual restriction on money growth. M3 rose only 0.5 per cent last month. Liquidity (M3 plus other assets) fell 0.2 per cent in March, the first decline since 1959.

Money M1, which rose 16.5 per cent in the year to last December, has risen at a rate of only 6 per cent a year since December. The adjusted monetary base (banks reserves plus currency), which rose 9.5 per cent in the year to January, has risen at the rate of 5 per cent a year since.

At the same time, the US Federal budget has become much more restrictive. The seasonal Federal budget surplus was \$38.65 billion last month, compared with \$9.9 billion in the previous April.

The main reason for the persistent bill repurchases by the central bank in April was to offset the reserve-draining effect of the huge rise in Treasury balances due to the buoyant revenues. The rise in revenue primarily reflects changes in the tax laws.

It is estimated that revenues have continued to be buoyant this month while total government spending in real terms is declining quite sharply.

The combination of a stronger dollar and a weaker US economy could bring about a bond rally during June and July.

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Buyout trail beckons with money galore for determined managers

There is no such thing as a do-it-yourself management buyout. A good team acting on the best advice is essential for securing financial backing and success. Teresa Poole reports

The would-be management buyout team is a bashful animal. Although plentiful in number and found throughout the country, it is prone to secrecy and suspicion, unsure of whom to trust with its notion of buying out the boss.

It is, however, a concept many are anxious to consider. Management buyouts are no longer a fringe activity in the City. An estimated 1,300 deals have gone through since 1980 and about £5 billion in funds are now looking for buyout deals to back, so potential teams should not have to look far for assistance.

Managers are often hesitant in seeking outside advice for fear of upsetting their parent company. Peat Marwick, the leading accountancy firm for buyouts, recently tracked the first 1,000 replies to its advertisement offering assistance.

About 80 per cent came from home addresses, (Peat Marwick was unimpressed by the calibre of the large numbers who put their letters through the office franking machine.)

The Centre for Management Buyout Research at Nottingham University regularly runs seminars for managers with tentative plans to buy their companies. According to Mr Ken Robbie, a researcher, "We have organized quite a few conferences where half the people attending have been Mr Smith or Mr Jones."

Price Waterhouse, the accountant, runs its seminars, aimed at management teams at the earliest stage of planning, during late afternoons. Mr Tom Wilson, Price's specialist, said: "They can just go to the dentist! We do not ask them to say where they have come from."

Publicly accompanying the buyout boom, particularly about the large profits to be

made if the company progresses to a flotation, has tempted many a manager to entertain the secret ambition of buying his business. But there are often misconceptions about how to organize a buyout.

In the experience of Mr David Carter, head of corporate finance services at Peat Marwick, "The average manager is really a bit bemused at that stage."

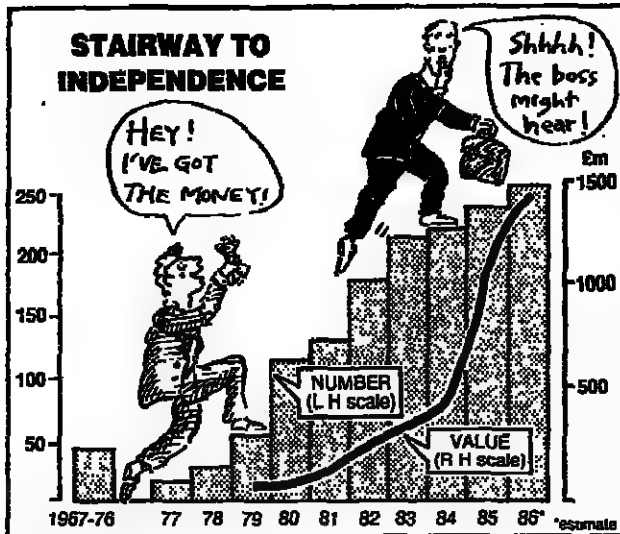
Many managers worry that they will be expected to put up a large amount of cash. Institutions like to see buyout teams should not have to look far for assistance.

'Many people at conferences were called Mr Smith or Mr Jones'

personal investment, but not to the extent that anyone would face bankruptcy if the company did not survive. Typically, for a £10 million buyout, the managers would each be expected to put up about £50,000, and proportionally less for smaller deals.

The first part of call for the prospective buyout team is always an accountant or venture capitalist organization such as 3i, most of which publish guides to the buyout business and offer confidential exploratory discussions with their specialists.

Early on in any talks, both sides will have to address the dilemma of releasing confidential information. To advise on the feasibility of a buyout plan, access to wide-ranging financial and trading data is needed. But disclosure usually needs the authorization of the parent company.



For managers who have taken the initiative in considering a buyout, there is much to be risked by sounding out the bosses about the acceptability of mounting an offer before deciding it is appropriate.

Mr Robbie said: "There have been one or two cases where an approach has immediately cast doubt on the manager's loyalty." It is quite common for employees to misjudge the situation, which at worst could conceivably cost someone his job.

Most advisers are anxious that the owners of a company are told as early as possible that a buyout proposal is being considered, both to protect the individuals and avoid wasting the advisers' time. When the idea comes unprompted from a management team, tactful soundings are crucial.

Secrecy is not always a problem. More than half the companies eventually bought out represent the divestment of a subsidiary which is no longer seen to fit in with the corporate strategy, and the divisional managers are usually aware that they are up for sale.

Mr Neil Paddon-Smith started to put together buyout proposals at Kaye Altmann, where he was sales manager, safe in the knowledge that the state-owned French parent company, Pechiney, had already been talking to potential buyers. "We had a willing vendor and we declared our hand after negotiations with another group

broke down." The buyout deal was completed last year.

Advisers primarily look for a strong management team and an impressive business plan that can forecast strong cash flows over a number of years.

Choosing the team can present the first difficulties. Financial backers are put off if the team members are too old, without a credible record, or if there is a key person missing. Most often it is the financial director who is the weak link, used to reporting to a group finance director and without the clout to administer an independent company.

This can put enormous strain on groups of people who have worked together for years and where friendships must be sacrificed to business necessities.

Mr Charles Peal, investment director at 3i, said: "Fall-outs between friends and colleagues are always a shame when they happen but sometimes, in the long run, they are best for the company. That human side is always a fascinating thing to be involved with."

A typical team comprises four to six members, and in one in 10 cases a new finance director needs to be found. Research carried out at Nottingham University showed that of a sample of 133 buyouts that took place in 1984 and 1985, half had experienced managerial changes by the end of 1986. In many cases, once out from under a head office umbrella, man-

agers find it difficult to adjust to thinking strategically rather than on a day-to-day basis.

Constructing a viable business plan is usually seen as a key test of the team's suitability. Prospective financial backers want five-year projections showing an expectation of real profit growth. The view tends to be that if the managers cannot come up with a decent "story," they are not good enough to front the deal.

This business plan must provide the money. There are established lines of communication between accountancy firms and the buyout funds, most of which at present have too much money chasing too few deals.

The deals can be complex and there is little scope for do-it-yourself buyouts. Managers rarely have the expertise to investigate the different types of finance available — equity, debt, and in-between "mezzanine" capital — and need

'Fall-outs between friends and colleagues are a shame'

guidance in securing the best possible deal in terms of the proportion of equity the team will hold. With the help of an accountant, it is common to approach about five financial institutions and see what interest is kindled.

Not all buyouts, even if they have reached this stage, are completed. It can be extremely frustrating for a team if, having secured financial backing, a rival bidder in the shape of an established company enters the fray. Once there is competition, prices are forced up, the vendor becomes more greedy and the would-be management buyers can lose out to a quick cash offer.

In one of the largest-ever buyouts, the £97 million sale of the food and drinks division of Cadbury-Schweppes, the management was forced to

increase its price to match another offer.

The need to settle a deal quickly and quietly has proved one of the main deterrents to involving more of a company's employees.

Full-scale buyouts by employees — exemplified by the privatization of National Freight where about 85 per cent of employees own shares — could become more common through a new type of deal, the employee share ownership plan (Esop).

This was developed by Unity Trust, the trade union-backed finance group, and used to privatize Provincial Buses, one of the National Bus Company subsidiaries. All most all the 200 employees put up £750 each to take 20 per cent of the company. An Esop trust was then formed to acquire the remaining 80 per cent on behalf of all employees, present and future, using a loan guaranteed by the company.

Esops have been used in the United States for the past 15 years and 10 million employees own stakes in their companies through such schemes. In Britain, the tax advantages encourage staff to hold their shares for five years although it is always possible to sell them.

There is a growing feeling that buyouts, which on average take three-and-a-half years to move to a flotation, are not fundamentally changing the ownership patterns of British industry. To achieve this, far greater involvement by employees would be crucial.

In the meantime, about 250 management buyouts are expected this year, swelling the new breed of owner-managers. Only the successes will survive, but there will be at least an equal number of potential deals blocked either by personality or financial problems.

Mr Peal tells a cautionary tale of one management team where the prospective financial director could not help but blame the parent company for the business's problems. This soured relations that the division was promptly sold to a third party. The buyout team decided against staying on and is now looking for a new company to manage.

Computer age passes by the red tape Lord

By John Raven

Lord Young, the Secretary of State for Employment, has ordered a progress report on red tape in businesses — especially the small ones.

Neither this enlightened step, nor proud claims to have redesigned about 3,000 forms imposed on business by Health and Safety and Terms and Conditions of Employment, are likely to receive much pre-election play.

Redesigning paper in the computer age is about as sensible a vote-catching exercise as pledging improvements in the aerodynamic qualities of the stage coach. Small businesses eager to exploit cheap equipment and versatile software, deserve a more perceptive Whitehall approach.

The Department of Trade and Industry cannot say it has not been warned or guided. As long ago as 1971, the Bolton Committee of Enquiry on Small Firms, dealing with just these medieval form-filling requirements, commented that in the longer-term its own recommendations for paperwork reform would have to take account of a technological revolution in the arrangements for the collection and processing of data by the government's machine. "We foresee a time in the not very distant future, when the Government will be obliged, by changing technology, the increased use of computers for the transfer and storage of information and by the sheer weight of paperwork, to create an integrated and simplified system."

"We envisage that 20 years from now business will be required to make a carefully articulated annual cycle of returns which will suffice for purposes of tax assessment, for census and other statistical purposes, and for the requirements of the Companies Acts and, indeed, for most purposes of government," it said.

Lord Young will be doing little more than dye that red tape blue, unless he reviews the entire government-business interface and comes up with such obvious facts that compulsory record keeping is probably a much more serious burden on business than episodic form-filling; that both now need a systems approach;

and that letting small firms off most information hooks will produce a statistical poverty gap, depriving the public, as well as the bureaucrats, of much valuable information.

Record keeping attracts less attention from the victims and their trade organizations because it is a chronic clerical backache rather than a management headache.

Neither Lord Young, nor his reforming predecessor, Lord Rayner, has given a public thought to the problem, either in relation to conventional form-filling, where it would make sense to recast all forms as convenient cross-sections of records, or in a computerized environment where statutory records should become data-bases which forms abolished and replaced by cassettes, disks, magnetic tape or, ideally, direct computer-to-computer communication.

But help may be at hand. The EEC Commission has seen the electronic light and is promoting international communication standards which would enable the Community's business population to combine Bolton-type solutions to official information problems with a greatly improved command over their daily flow of commercial information.

Lord Young's apparent intention to continue tinkering with paper forms and leave record keeping untouched suggests, however, that instead of pruning forms and records to a properly related minimum, and then invoking the full resources of the modern computer to reduce the rest to easily managed proportions, the British Government and its 11 EEC counterparts will be content to slap a temporary plaster over the compulsory government-business information exchange.

But at least the Department of Trade and Industry is trying to secure understanding of the special virtues of direct computer-to-computer communication. Provided the election goes the right way, perhaps the officials could dig into the files and arrange a suitably simplified seminar for his Lordship.

House of Lords

Law Report May 25 1987

Court of Appeal

Estimating time for completion notices

London Merchant Securities plc and Others v Islington London Borough Council

Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, Lord Auld and Lord Goff of Chieveley (Speeches May 20)

In giving a completion notice, under paragraph 8(1)(b) of Schedule 1 to the General Rate Act 1967, for the purpose of rating unoccupied property where fitting-out work remained to be done, the rating authority had to state the expected time of actual completion, as opposed to substantial completion, plus a reasonable time for the fitting-out work.

On December 21, 1984 Judge Marder, QC, sitting at Clerkenwell County Court dismissed an appeal by the ratepayers, London Merchant Securities plc and Trendworth Two Ltd, against a completion notice issued by the London Borough of Islington in respect of the Angel Centre development.

On March 24, 1986 the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dillon and Mrs Justice Booth) rejected two of the ratepayers' grounds of appeal, but allowed a third ground to the extent of remitting the matter to the judge.

The House of Lords allowed the ratepayers' appeal and remitted the matter to the county court to determine in the light of their Lordships' speeches and of any further evidence led by the parties what period was reasonably required after August 31, 1983 for carrying out the work remaining to be done, and accordingly when the Angel Centre was to be treated as completed for the purposes of the 1967 Act.

Mr William Glover, QC and Mr Guy Roots for the ratepayers; Mr Matthew Horton and Mr Nicholas Burton for the council.

LORD BRIDGE said that the ratepayers were the owners of the Angel Centre, a modern office development in Islington which could be described as a speculative development.

That meant that the building operation would commonly be carried out in two phases, the first providing the main structure of building complete with necessary services.

The addition of many features, which when provided would form part of the building as distinct from mere furnishings, would be postponed to a second phase in order that they could meet the requirements of the eventual occupiers.

Under section 17 of and Schedule 1 to the 1967 Act the owners became liable to pay rates if the building remained unoccupied for a continuous period exceeding three months.

In the case of a newly erected building standing empty, it was necessary to determine with precision the date to be taken as

the commencement of the initial period of three months which must elapse before any liability to pay rates arose ("the completion date").

The legislation clearly had in contemplation the two-phase process, and the relevant provisions were designed to ensure that buildings in which the first phase had been completed might in due course attract liability to rates as unoccupied hereditaments notwithstanding that the second phase might be postponed.

The first step necessary to determine the completion date was the service of a completion notice under paragraph 8(1) of Schedule 1 to the rating authority where of opinion that the erection of the building was completed (paragraph 8(1)(a)) or that the remaining work could reasonably be expected to be completed within three months (paragraph 8(1)(b)).

Paragraph 9 provided that "in the case of a building to which work remains to be done of a kind which is customarily done to a building of that type after the erection of the building has been substantially completed, it shall be assumed that the erection of the building has been or can reasonably be expected to be completed at the expiration of such period of beginning with the date of its completion apart from the work as is reasonably required for carrying out the work."

The architect issued his certificate of practical completion of the Angel Centre on August 31, 1983. On June 1, 1983 the rating authority served a notice specifying September 1, 1983 as the date when completion could be expected.

The ratepayers proved that the delay in the issue of the architect's certificate was due to defects in the air conditioning plant and in the fitting of window frames and seals.

Paragraph 9 could more helpfully be analysed by setting it out in numbered clauses and for clarity varying the order without altering the sense so that it read "in the case of a building (1) to which work remains to be done of a kind which is customarily done to a building of that type after the erection of the building has been or can reasonably be expected to be completed at the expiration of such period... as is reasonably required for carrying out the work (3) beginning with the date of its completion apart from the work."

The concept of "substantial completion" which appeared in clause (1) only was relevant solely for the purpose of identifying a certain kind of work — the customary work.

The first question a judge applying that paragraph had to

ask was what kind of work was customarily done to a building of the relevant type after substantial completion.

Given the common practice of speculative development in phases, that question would not normally be in dispute apart from the question as to what was described as the fitting-out work.

The next question was what period was reasonably required to carry out that work on the building. To arrive at the assumed completion date under paragraph 8(1) required asking when the customary work period would expire if it was assumed to begin on the date of completion of the fitting-out work.

The analysis demonstrated that it never became necessary to ask under paragraph 9 the question when the building was substantially completed; the question to be asked was when it was complete apart from the customary work.

It was clear that the Angel Centre was not complete apart from the customary work of fitting out until August 31, 1983 and it was from that date that the period reasonably required for carrying out the fitting-out work must be assumed to run to arrive at the appropriate completion date.

The second issue in the appeal was whether in calculating the period reasonably required for carrying out the customary work which remained to be done, the period required for certain preparatory operations should be included in the calculation.

The estimate of four months for preparatory work was accepted by the rating authority but they submitted that on a true construction of paragraph 9, those necessary preparations to enable the work to be carried out were distinct from carrying out the work itself and accordingly that no time was to be allowed on that account in calculating the period reasonably required for carrying out the work.

The ratepayers submitted that the preparatory work was incidental to the carrying out of the work, and that some incidental operations going beyond the physical activities of workmen whose work was taken account of in estimating the time required for carrying out the work.

There was no doubt that the phrase "carrying out the work" was wide enough to include some incidental operations going beyond the physical activities of workmen whose work was taken account of in estimating the time required for carrying out the work.

But a distinction had to be drawn between what was truly incidental and might prolong the period required once the work had commenced, and what was merely preparatory and necessary to be undertaken before the work could be commenced at all. The present case was concerned with activities in the latter category.

If one asked after the event what period was actually occupied in carrying out the work, the answer would surely be arrived at by measuring the period between the contractor's starting and finishing dates.

There was no reason to apply a different test when required by the statute to ask before the event what period was reasonably required for carrying out the fitting-out work. The judge had to decide the nature and scope of the work on which to base his assessment.

When a notice was served under Schedule 1, paragraph 8(1)(a) (past completion) the court had to determine whether the building was ready for occupation on that date. But when a notice was served under paragraph 8(1)(b) (future completion) the court's approach must be different.

Under paragraph 8(1)(b) the court must first determine the nature and extent of "the work remaining to be done to the building" in order to assess when that work could reasonably be completed.

A similar approach under paragraph 9 to the question "what work remains to be done" must, as far as practicable, be adopted.

If it was not known at the date of the hearing of an appeal against a completion notice what fitting-out work was intended, as in the present case, the proper test was to ask simply what work would probably be carried out.

There was no warrant under either paragraphs 8(1)(b) or 9 for drawing a distinction between essential and incidental work. A distinction would, of course, be drawn on the ordinary principles of rating law between work which would enhance the value of the hereditament on which its eventual assessment in the valuation list would be based and mere furnishings which would not affect that.

LORD BRANDON, Lord Ackner and Lord Goff agreed.

LORD MACKAY, concurring in the result, did not agree that there was any fundamental difference between the test in respect of past completion under paragraph 8(1)(a) and future completion under paragraphs 8(1)(b) and 9.

Solicitors: Michael Conn & Co, Mr A. D. Lewis, Islington.

Matthews v Wicks

Before Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson

[Judgment May 22]

Where an owner of livestock who had a right to graze them on common land left animals to wander at will on to the highway, the presence of the animals on the highway did not constitute a "lawful use of the highway" so as to provide a defence under section 5(5) of the Animals Act 1971 to a claim for damage caused by the livestock under section 4 of the Act.

The Court of Appeal so held, allowing an appeal by the defendants, Derek Clifford John Wicks and Sandra Helen Wicks, from a decision of Judge Bulger, who at Gloucester County Court on May 13, 1986 gave judgment for the plaintiff, Reginald Frank Matthews, and dismissed the defendants' counterclaim.

Mr Jonathan Farris for the defendants; Mr R. D. H. Bursell, QC and Mr Brian Watson for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON said that the plaintiff was a member of the Forest of Dean Commoners' Association and had run sheep in the forest since he was aged 12. He lived in Cinderford which was within the Hundred of Bravels.

On the night of January 31, 1984 about 28 of the plaintiff's sheep entered the defendants' garden at Victoria Street, Cinderford and did considerable damage to the plants, including mowing and maturing shrubs and perennials.

The defendants, who were keen gardeners and had spent

much time and effort upon their garden, were very cross and decided to retain the sheep under section 7 of the Animals Act 1971; their purpose being to detain them until the owner tendered such amount as was sufficient to satisfy their claim under section 4 of the Act for damage done by trespassing sheep.

The plaintiff learned where his sheep were and went to see the defendants. The defendants asked for £250 in compensation. The plaintiff offered £40. The defendants released some of the sheep but retained 14 for about two weeks. The sheep were cared for by a farmer and fed at the defendants' expense.

The plaintiff began proceedings claiming the return of his sheep and damages for their detention. The defendants counterclaimed for damages for sheep trespass under section 4 of the 1971 Act.

The plaintiff's case was that he had a right to graze his sheep on common land in the Forest of Dean, Victoria Street and the houses built on either side of it all within the geographical area of the statutory Forest of Dean.

The plaintiff contended that the soil of Victoria Street, the highway, and the grass verges were in the control of the Forestry Commission and in the ownership of the Ministry of Agriculture in right of the Crown as owners from time immemorial of the Forest of Dean.

He contended that the right to graze sheep on common land in the Forest of Dean included the right to make lawful use of the highways by letting his sheep wander on to and along the

highways within the forest as they passed from one piece of grazing to another and by letting them graze on the grass verges forming part of the highways.

The case for the defendants was that plaintiff in no capacity, whether as a member of the Commoners' Association or a resident of the Hundred or otherwise, had any right to use the highway for his sheep save as to conduct or drive them along from one place where they might lawfully be to another.

Since the sheep had been allowed to stray unaccompanied on to and along the highway, the defendants contended that the entry into their garden was a wrongful trespass for which the plaintiff was liable.

Those opposing contentions had resulted in disputes between the residents of Cinderford and the Forest of Dean. Since the case was seen as a test case, the Commoners' Association had supported the plaintiff and the Town Council had supported the defendants in the litigation.

The Forest of Dean was an ancient royal forest, which had been the subject of extensive local legislation, and various rights including rights of common and herbage had been established in favour of owners and residents of the forest.

However, the plaintiff's case was based upon an agreement in 1981 between the Commoners' Association and the Forestry Commission granting a licence to registered members of the association to "graze sheep in the statutory forest". The agreement also contained an undertaking by the commission to have appropriate fencing in Cinderford but that came to nothing because the town council

was invited to contribute and declined to do so.

The plaintiff acknowledged that Victoria Street must be taken to have been dedicated as an ordinary highway free of any right to depasture sheep thereon in favour of the plaintiff or his predecessors.

Therefore the 1981 agreement could confer no rights upon the plaintiff as against the defendants to do anything inconsistent with the dedication of any existing highway as a highway or contrary to the general law.

The 1971 Act retained the concept of strict liability for livestock trespass. The judge found that the plaintiff had a defence under section 5(5) of the Act which provided that "a person is not liable... where the livestock strayed from a lawful use of the highway."

However, there was no reason to suppose that that defence was intended by Parliament to apply to a case in which the livestock strayed from the highway into land in the occupation of another and had previously strayed on to the highway from other land on which the owner had a right to place the animals.

Since the plaintiff had left his sheep to wander at will, their presence on the highway was not a "lawful use of the highway" and the defendants succeeded under section 4 of the 1971 Act.

Lord Justice Parker and the Vice-Chancellor delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Church, Adams Tatham & Co for Francis & Co, Lydney; Farmer Bowler & Co, Cinderford.

Formal decision to initiate arbitration

Sabina Ltd v Mountfian Commodities Ltd

Before Mr Justice Saville

[Judgment May 22]

The requirement of article 40 of the European Contract for Coffee Terms, that "the formal decision to initiate arbitration shall be notified by one party to the other within 45 calendar days from the date the first claim for arbitration was made" did not require arbitration proceedings to have been initiated and the initiation notified within that time limit.

Article 40 required no more than that an unequivocal decision to initiate arbitration should have been taken and notified to the other party within 45 days of the first claim.

Mr Justice Saville so held in a reserved judgment in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division, giving judgment for the defendant, Mountfian Commodities Ltd, on a claim by the plaintiff, Sabina Ltd, for a declaration that any right of the defendant

to claim against it for alleged breach of a term of a contract for the purchase of 1,000 tonnes of coffee beans had been wholly lost by its failure to comply with the arbitration provisions of the European Contract for Coffee Terms ("the ECC Terms"), which had been incorporated in the contract, or that that failure barred the defendant from pursuing that claim in arbitration under the contract.

Mr Andrew Lydiard for the plaintiff; Mr Timothy Young for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE SAVILLE said that the plaintiff had argued that a formal decision to initiate proceedings could only be constituted by some act initiating arbitration.

His Lordship agreed with the defendant's contention that the ECC terms contemplated that arbitration would take place under the domestic coffee arbitration rules of the place of arbitration (here, those of the Coffee Trade Federation Ltd), and that therefore article 40 was

not intended to refer to the initiating procedures under the domestic rules, but was intended to provide a step to be taken before the domestic rules were reached.

The expression "formal decision" meant no more than an unequivocal decision to initiate the appropriate domestic arbitration procedures. That construction carried into effect rules which were meant to be of general and international application, to be distinguished from the particular steps required under the domestic rules.

It was, to say the least, a very strained construction to read "arbitration" as meaning "initiation of arbitration". There was nothing in the ECC terms preventing a party using the same communication both to make a first claim for arbitration and to convey its formal decision to initiate arbitration.

Solicitors: Freere Cholmeley, Middleton Potts & Co.

Written guarantee

Decouvreur v Jordan and Another

Any writing by which the guarantor of a debt could be identified in a memorandum of the guarantee and which showed an intention to adopt the guarantee as a signature for the purposes of section 4 of the Statute of Frauds 1677.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Fysh and Lord Justice Nourse and Sir Denis Buckley) so held on May 18, 1987, dismissing an appeal from an order of Mr Justice Farquharson who had given judgment for the plaintiff, Decouvreur, on a claim against the second defendant under a contract of guarantee.

HUNTINGDON

Going: good to firm
2.30 HANSEY NOVICE HURDLE (E585: 2m 100yds) (12)
1-01 ALLIANCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
7-07 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
8-08 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
9-09 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
10-10 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
11-11 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
12-12 BARNABY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

2.30 BUCKDEN SELLING HANDICAP CHASE (E1,440: 2m 100yds) (12)
1-01 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
7-07 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
8-08 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
9-09 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
10-10 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
11-11 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
12-12 LANDAS ROOBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.0 MAYNOV HURDLE (E1,082: 2m 100yds) (12)
1-01 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
7-07 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
8-08 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
9-09 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
10-10 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
11-11 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
12-12 FRENCH FLUTTER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.30 SPILLERS HORSE FEED HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: E246: 3m) (12)
1-01 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
7-07 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
8-08 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
9-09 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
10-10 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
11-11 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
12-12 SHARADAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

UTTOXETER

Going: good to firm
2.15 DRAYCOTT SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (E585: 2m 100yds) (18 runners)
1-01 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
7-07 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
8-08 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
9-09 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
10-10 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
11-11 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
12-12 BELBONNE RECORD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

2.50 KINGS BROMLEY NOVICE CHASE (E1,480: 2m 100yds) (6)
1-01 PATRICK'S FAIR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 PATRICK'S FAIR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 PATRICK'S FAIR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 PATRICK'S FAIR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 PATRICK'S FAIR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 PATRICK'S FAIR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.25 RAISORF HANDICAP HURDLE (E1,284: 2m 100yds) (9)
1-01 BABY SIGN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 BABY SIGN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 BABY SIGN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 BABY SIGN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 BABY SIGN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 BABY SIGN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

FAKENHAM

Going: good
2.15 HEMPTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (Amateurs: E1,094: 2m 80yds) (15 runners)
1-01 EMPEROR NAPOLEON (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 EMPEROR NAPOLEON (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 EMPEROR NAPOLEON (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 EMPEROR NAPOLEON (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 EMPEROR NAPOLEON (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 EMPEROR NAPOLEON (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

2.50 JIM TURNER NOVICE HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: E1,244: 2m 110yds) (10)
1-01 DOUTFUL PACT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 DOUTFUL PACT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 DOUTFUL PACT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 DOUTFUL PACT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 DOUTFUL PACT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 DOUTFUL PACT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.25 HARRIS KAPTON HANDICAP HURDLE (Amateurs: E1,592: 2m 80yds) (9)
1-01 OUR WHITE HART (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 OUR WHITE HART (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 OUR WHITE HART (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 OUR WHITE HART (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 OUR WHITE HART (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 OUR WHITE HART (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

HEREFORD

Going: good to firm
2.30 MADLEY NOVICE HURDLE (E820: 2m) (14 runners)
1-01 UP COOKE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 UP COOKE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 UP COOKE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 UP COOKE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 UP COOKE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 UP COOKE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.0 STONE EDITH SELLING HURDLE (E727: 2m) (9)
1-01 PURPLE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 PURPLE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 PURPLE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 PURPLE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 PURPLE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 PURPLE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.30 EATON BISHOP NOVICE CHASE (E1,886: 2m) (6)
1-01 JUVENILE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 JUVENILE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 JUVENILE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 JUVENILE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 JUVENILE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 JUVENILE PRINCE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

ALCONBURY NOVICE CHASE (E1,180: 2m 100yds) (9)

1-01 DONALD LAD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 DONALD LAD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 DONALD LAD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 DONALD LAD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
5-05 DONALD LAD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6-06 DONALD LAD (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.30 ELLINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE (E1,240: 2m 100yds) (4)
1-01 STRAY SHOT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 STRAY SHOT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 STRAY SHOT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 STRAY SHOT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

5.0 MILTON FLAT RACE (E1,240: 2m 100yds) (15)
1-01 CHEEKY KING (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 CHEEKY KING (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 CHEEKY KING (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 CHEEKY KING (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

5.0 MILTON FLAT RACE (E1,240: 2m 100yds) (15)
1-01 CHEEKY KING (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 CHEEKY KING (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 CHEEKY KING (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 CHEEKY KING (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.0 KINGTON NOVICE HURDLE (E1,000: 2m) (12)
1-01 KIGHT MOVE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 KIGHT MOVE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 KIGHT MOVE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 KIGHT MOVE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.35 UTTOXETER HANDICAP CHASE (E2,000: 3m 200yds) (9)
1-01 JUST FOR THE GRACK (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 JUST FOR THE GRACK (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 JUST FOR THE GRACK (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 JUST FOR THE GRACK (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

5.10 LICHFIELD NOVICE HUNTER CHASE (E885: 3m) (12)
1-01 MERRY ROY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 MERRY ROY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 MERRY ROY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 MERRY ROY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.0 HOOD, VORES & ALLWOOD HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: E1,829: 3m) (6)
1-01 GOLDEN APPROACH (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 GOLDEN APPROACH (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 GOLDEN APPROACH (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 GOLDEN APPROACH (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.35 PRINCE OF WALES CUP CHASE (Amateurs: E1,952: 2m 511yds) (6)
1-01 HAZY SUNSET (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 HAZY SUNSET (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 HAZY SUNSET (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 HAZY SUNSET (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

5.10 BARHAM NOVICE HURDLE (Amateurs: E585: 2m 112yds) (12)
1-01 ABU STEEL (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 ABU STEEL (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 ABU STEEL (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 ABU STEEL (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.0 EDWARDIAN HANDICAP CHASE (E2,485: 2m 100yds) (12)
1-01 HOLE END (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 HOLE END (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 HOLE END (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 HOLE END (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.30 CLIVE HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: E595: 3m) (10)
1-01 MR ORYX (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 MR ORYX (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 MR ORYX (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 MR ORYX (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

5.0 CAREY HANDICAP HURDLE (E1,312: 2m 30yds) (8)
1-01 SUEVIE LAUCHRA (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 SUEVIE LAUCHRA (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 SUEVIE LAUCHRA (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
4-04 SUEVIE LAUCHRA (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

RACING

Impressive display by Indian Skimmer

From Our French Racing Correspondent, Paris
Indian Skimmer is now certain to tackle Miesque in the Prix de la Forêt de Vincennes tomorrow. The gelding, who has been a group one Prix Saint-Alary at Longchamp yesterday, is expected to be a strong contender for the Prix de la Forêt de Vincennes tomorrow. The gelding, who has been a group one Prix Saint-Alary at Longchamp yesterday, is expected to be a strong contender for the Prix de la Forêt de Vincennes tomorrow.

Cochrane called up for Derby ride on Ajdal

By Christopher Goulding
Mr Cochrane, the 30-year-old Irish-bred jockey, will ride Ajdal in the Derby. Cochrane declared himself satisfied with Ajdal. "He went very well and I am pleased to get the ride on such a good horse," Cochrane said. "Ajdal is a very good horse and I am pleased to get the ride on such a good horse."

Forest Flower eyes Oaks

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin
Forest Flower may have grown only half-an-inch over the winter but she still packs an extra half heart in a 15 hand-high frame as she demonstrated in the Gold Cup. Forest Flower, who has been a group one Prix Saint-Alary at Longchamp yesterday, is expected to be a strong contender for the Gold Cup.

Curragh details

Going: good
2.45 (1m) 1. FOREST FLOWER (7) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2.45 (1m) 1. FOREST FLOWER (7) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2.45 (1m) 1. FOREST FLOWER (7) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

Southwell

6.30 1. My Bona (Evening) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. My Bona (Evening) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. My Bona (Evening) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

Warwick

6.30 1. Jack Ransome (4-7) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. Jack Ransome (4-7) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. Jack Ransome (4-7) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

Linfield Park

6.30 1. Knows Charter (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. Knows Charter (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. Knows Charter (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

Point-to-point

6.30 1. Curragh (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. Curragh (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. Curragh (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

Mandarin's jumping selections

6.30 1. Curragh (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. Curragh (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
6.30 1. Curragh (5-12) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

FONTWELL PARK

Going: firm
2.30 SOUTH EAST CHAMPION NOVICE HUNTER CHASE FINAL (Amateurs: E1,269: 3m 211yds) (8 runners)
1-01 ADRIE C. COURT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 ADRIE C. COURT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 ADRIE C. COURT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

2.30 HAYLING NOVICE HURDLE (E585: 2m 61yds) (5)
1-01 PAMPARDO (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 PAMPARDO (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 PAMPARDO (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.0 BBC RADIO SOLENT HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: E1,560: 3m 211yds) (12)
1-01 GREY TANGU (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 GREY TANGU (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 GREY TANGU (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

DEVON & EXETER

Going: hard
2.15 PRINCETOWN NOVICE HURDLE (E577: 2m 11yds) (10 runners)
1-01 FLORENT FLORENT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 FLORENT FLORENT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 FLORENT FLORENT (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.15 WYNARDS WORKS NOVICE HUNTER CHASE (E531: 2m 11yds) (10)
1-01 MOUNTAIN ROSE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 MOUNTAIN ROSE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 MOUNTAIN ROSE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

CARTMEL

Going: good to firm
2.15 HORACE D PAIN HANDICAP HURDLE (Amateurs: E1,207: 2m 11yds) (10 runners)
1-01 HORACE D PAIN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 HORACE D PAIN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 HORACE D PAIN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.25 BURLINGTON SLATE HANDICAP CHASE (E2,468: 2m 51yds) (5)
1-01 TRAVELLER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 TRAVELLER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 TRAVELLER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

HEXHAM

Going: firm
2.00 TYNEDALE VILLAS MAIDEN HURDLE (E1,083: 3m) (9)
1-01 BLUE VILLAS (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 BLUE VILLAS (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 BLUE VILLAS (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.00 CAUSEY HILL SELLING HURDLE (E581: 2m 41yds) (5)
1-01 BAYAL (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 BAYAL (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 BAYAL (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.00 DOTTLED HANDICAP CHASE (E1,556: 3m) (5)
1-01 DURHAM EDITION (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 DURHAM EDITION (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 DURHAM EDITION (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.0 WATTON HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: E954: 3m 100yds) (6)
1-01 CORRED M. A. VILLAS (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 CORRED M. A. VILLAS (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 CORRED M. A. VILLAS (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

3.30 BNV SERIES NOVICE CHASE QUALIFIER (E1,256: 2m 41yds) (7)
1-01 HAY TAB (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 HAY TAB (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 HAY TAB (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

SPORT

11-4 JUST A Ghost, 4-1 Cay Bay, 6-1 Grey Tangu, 8-1 Swift Current, 10-1 Widdoway, 14-1 Not Indifferent, 16-1 others.

3.30 DRAYTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (E739: 2m 20yds) (12)
1-01 TOADMAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 TOADMAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-03 TOADMAN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.0 LAVINGTON CHALLENGE CUP (E2,799: 2m 211yds) (5)
1-02 OUR FUN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 OUR FUN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 OUR FUN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.30 MEYRICK GOOD HANDICAP HURDLE (E2,515: 2m 21yds) (7)
1-02 CORAL LEBRURE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 CORAL LEBRURE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 CORAL LEBRURE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.45 SYDNEY PRATT BUILDERS NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (E2,595: 2m 11yds) (3)
1-02 TAKE A BOW (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 TAKE A BOW (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 TAKE A BOW (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.45 PERRY & PERRY LTD INSURANCE & MORTGAGE HANDICAP HURDLE (E2,620: 2m 11yds) (5)
1-02 COME ON GRACE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 COME ON GRACE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 COME ON GRACE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

5.15 WEST OF ENGLAND OPEN HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: E598: 3m 11yds) (5)
1-02 ABERVANTUR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 ABERVANTUR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 ABERVANTUR (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.0 BROUGHTON MOOR NOVICE HURDLE (E266: 2m 11yds) (11)
1-01 RIVER GAMBLER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 RIVER GAMBLER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 RIVER GAMBLER (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.35 LAKELAND BUILDERS MERCHANTS NOVICE CHASE (E1,742: 2m 11yds) (7)
1-01 MOUNTAIN ROSE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 MOUNTAIN ROSE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 MOUNTAIN ROSE (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

5.10 HARTINGTON NOVICE HURDLE (E840: 2m 11yds) (9)
1-02 CALPIN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 CALPIN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 CALPIN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

7.30 WATCH CUCKROO NOVICE HURDLE (E584: 2m) (10)
1-01 REALLY HONEST (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 REALLY HONEST (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 REALLY HONEST (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

8.0 SPITAL NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (E1,141: 3m) (6)
1-01 PROVERBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 PROVERBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
3-02 PROVERBY (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)

4.30 GODFREY LONG HANDICAP CHASE (E2,950: 3m 100yds) (4)
1-01 VILLERSTOWN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (4)
2-02 VILLERSTOWN (B) 5-10-12 Miss K. Maddy (

CRICKET: WHY MIANDAD, THE TALK OF THE ENGLAND DRESSING-ROOM, IS SO LOW IN THE POPULARITY STAKES OF HIS OPPONENTS

The man with a mission to win Imran round

By Alan Lee

The influence Javed Miandad is exerting over this summer of cricket already extends beyond the simple genius of his batting. In the England dressing-room he is a growing cause for alarm as he carefully laid plans to sabotage him come to nothing.

Among his own players he is not just an inspiration but also a politician, campaigning to persuade his captain to abandon retirement plans and stand for re-election.

This last mission, revealed late on Saturday after another memorable Miandad innings had decided the second Texaco Trophy match, shows surprising signs of succeeding. Imran Khan admitted, under questioning, that he may yet rethink his decision to make this his final series.

Javed explained: "I am trying to talk Imran into staying on for another year. It will be good for our young players—and it will also mean less pressure on me."

Imran said: "My decision was taken a year ago when our itinerary contained nothing very challenging after England. Now we may be touring the West Indies early next year but I will wait to see if that is confirmed before considering it."

If he wins his captain round, Miandad will fall even lower in the popularity stakes among opponents. He has long been a cricketer who can

infuriate by his manner as much as he can attract admiration with his talent.

His stock as a player, however, has never been higher. John Embury, England's acting captain, said: "He must rank in the top three in the world and on bad wickets he is No. 1, a very hard man to bowl to."

Miandad's unbeaten 71 on Saturday was his 32nd score above 50 in one-day internationals. His aggregate of 1,118 runs in 107 matches is yet above 3,000.

Within 10 days of belatedly joining the tour, Miandad has transformed his side's image, yet he admits that he did not practise during his five weeks at home.

"I feel more confident in myself now than I have ever done and I am very determined to do well on this tour. I never pay much attention to figures but I want to do something for people to remember me by."

England's players would give a lot to be able to forget him. Mickey Stewart, the manager, said that Friday's team meeting had concentrated on ways to counter the little man. "We had it all worked out," he said ruefully. "He was the one player we paid special attention to and it might have worked."

"All credit to him for playing so well."

FULL DETAILS FROM TRENT BRIDGE

ENGLAND

Bat	Bowl	6s	4s	Min	Balls
B C Broad	c Yusuf	52	3	105	84
G W J Athey	lbw	9	4	28	31
A J Lamb	c Yusuf	26	8	66	57
D Gower	b Muddassar	24	1	48	43
I T Botham	c Mohsin	10	0	18	8
T J Richards	c Manzoor	10	0	18	8
J E Embury	b Waseem	25	3	47	46
P A J DeFreitas	c Imran	3	1	17	9
N A Foster	run out (Imran)	0	0	14	11
G R Dillley	run out	0	0	2	0
Extras	(0.8, w.4)	12			
Total	(51.1 overs)	157			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-15, 2-45, 3-75, 4-117, 5-117, 6-117, 7-144, 8-157.
BOWLING: Imran Khan 9-1-31-2; Mohsin Kamal 11-1-31-2; Waseem Akram 9-1-18-2; Muddassar 11-1-36-1; Taufseer Ahmed 11-1-32-2.

PAKISTAN

Bat	Bowl	6s	4s	Min	Balls
Mudassar	lbw	12	1	64	39
Ramiz Raja	c Gooch	13	1	40	30
Mansoor Akhtar	b DeFreitas	21	3	61	52
Javed Miandad	c Yusuf	71	3	125	128
Saim Malik	run out (Foster)	7	1	18	18
Imran Khan	run out	21	1	69	48
Extras	(0.8, w.2, nb.1)	11			
Total	(52.5 overs)	158			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-28, 3-80, 4-81.
BOWLING: Dillley 9-4-18-0; DeFreitas 11-2-30-1; Foster 11-1-25-2; Botham 7-0-34-0; Embury 11-2-32-0; Gooch 3-0-12-0.
Umpires: D J Constant and B J Meyer.

Holding's timely blast

Derbyshire managed to gain an improbable Refuge Assurance Sunday League victory over Worcestershire at Derby yesterday (Ian Stafford writes). The visitors made a modest 175 for nine, thanks largely to Curtis's 55, and had reduced Derbyshire to 75 for six after 22 overs. Then Holding hit a half-century off

just 29 balls, a blasting that included five sixes and, aided by Anderson and Warner, managed to salvage the situation to win by three wickets.

Yorkshire's early-season run of success came to an abrupt end at Cardiff where Glamorgan beat them by 23 runs.

GOLF

Trophy win for Morris

For the first time in its eight-year history, the Tillman Trophy went to a sudden-death play-off at Woodhall Spa yesterday, with the winner, Richard Morris, of Padworth and Buckley, beating Ernie Els, of South Africa, on the second extra hole after they had tied on 293, three over par.

After they had halved the first, where Morris missed a seven-foot putt for a birdie, the match went to the 40th-yard second. Both players having hit good drives, Morris pushed his second shot pin-high but 10 yards right of the green.

Els, who was the youngest-ever winner of the South African amateur championship last year

at the age of 16, drilled a magnificent three-iron straight at the flag, but went 15 yards over the back of the green.

His third shot 20 feet past the hole, he missed the return putt, and Morris, off to Australia with Wales for the European team championships next month, chipped to six feet and holed the putt to take the trophy.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 295: E Els (SA), 73, 75, 72; R Morris (Padworth and Buckley), 73, 72, 73; R Morris (Padworth and Buckley), 73, 72, 73; R Morris (Padworth and Buckley), 73, 72, 73; R Morris (Padworth and Buckley), 73, 72, 73.

CRICKET

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Spreading alarm: Miandad repelling another attempt to sabotage him at Trent Bridge

Greig sees Surrey to victory

By Marcus Williams

THE OVAL: Surrey (4pts) beat Essex by five wickets. Ian Greig, Surrey's new captain, ended his first day at the Oval faithful with a hard-hitting 41 from 30 balls, which brought his side a victory that nearly eluded them. They eventually won a well-fought contest with seven balls remaining.

When Greig came in, promoting himself to No. 6, Surrey still needed 53 from 46 balls. They were wobbling slightly after Clinton had fallen to a superb running catch by Miller on the square-leg boundary and, in the next over, Jesty was removed by Essex's best bowler on the day, Toppley. Greig, however, took the back of the Essex innings was an undisturbed 60 off 81 balls by Hardie, sound and unspectacular but the country's leading runmaker so far this season. Although East deposited Greig into the Hayfield Road for a mildly leg-side six, Essex had reached only 49 by the halfway stage.

Palmer who was helped by two fine catches by Marks at backward point, took three important wickets in the middle of the innings just as Gloucestershire's run-chase was in the balance. Romaines and Russell launched a minor recovery before Marks bowled Russell. Romaines ran himself out and Jones returned to claim the final wickets.

Half centuries by Harden and Graham Rose rescued Somerset after six wickets fell cheaply.

Gloucestershire (4pts) beat Somerset by five wickets. Somerset (4pts) beat Gloucestershire by 29 runs. Somerset bowled and fielded better than they batted yesterday as they maintained their unbeaten record in the Refuge Assurance League. Runs were seldom easy and Gloucestershire, needing 174, were pegged back by a fine spell from Gary Palmer.

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Somerset remain unbeaten

By Richard Streeton

TAUNTON: (Somerset won 105). Somerset (4pts) beat Gloucestershire by 29 runs. Somerset bowled and fielded better than they batted yesterday as they maintained their unbeaten record in the Refuge Assurance League. Runs were seldom easy and Gloucestershire, needing 174, were pegged back by a fine spell from Gary Palmer.

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Middlesex collapse in disarray

By Ivo Tennant

CANTERBURY (Kent won 105). Kent (4pts) beat Middlesex (0) by 103 runs. Feeble batting by Middlesex, who had managed to restrict Kent to 212 for nine after being 123 without loss, meant they were outplayed. It was an inexplicable collapse by Middlesex on a blameworthy pitch.

Benson and Hinks made 50 by the eighth over and 100 by the 20th. Downton switched his bowlers so frequently that Middlesex completed only 38 overs. Nevertheless, checked the run rate in mid-innings, bowling both Hinks and Benson, whose 87 came off 98 balls. Tavaré was run out backing up too far and Kent never regained tempo. Williams took three wickets in four balls after conceding 11 runs in his first over.

Kent lacked Jarvis, Igglesden, Ellison and Underwood, yet Middlesex lost Slack to the fourth ball.

Middlesex (0) beat Kent by 103 runs.

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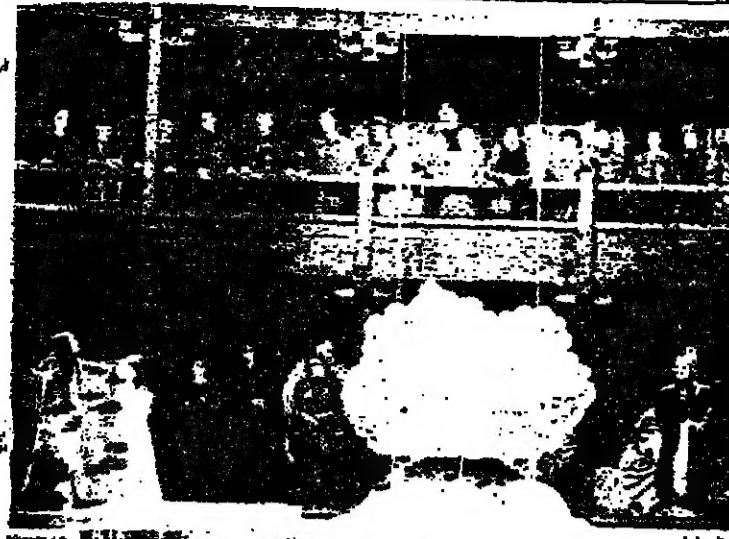
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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle



Gwyneth Jones (extreme left) sings the title role in Turandot - live from Covent Garden on BBC2 and Radio 3 (7.25pm)

Opera for all - and it's live

CHOICE

Purists may object that television turns opera into the equivalent of processed cheese, a fair imitation of the real thing but never likely to be confused with it. But it does make accessible to everyone what the opera house can offer only to the few. Turandot (BBC2, 7.25pm) at least has the vibrancy of a live transmission, the BBC's first from Covent Garden for five years. Andrei Serban's exuberant production, brilliantly drawing on the conventions of oriental theatre, had its premiere in Los Angeles at the 1984 Olympics with the Welsh soprano, Dame Gwyneth Jones, in the title role. She returns for tonight's performance, opposite Franco Bonisolli as Prince Calaf and Cynthia Haymon as Liu.

Peter Waymark

Peter Davalle writes: Of tonight's cluster of Radio 4 programmes marking the Queen's visit to Berlin, only one - Monika Jung's *The Other Side* (9.00pm) - strays into fictional territory with its account of the East Berlin rendezvous between two girls. Yet, even in this imaginary piece, the harsh realities of a divided city intrude - awkwardly, I thought, in the shape of interpolated slogans of unimaginable naivety but far more effectively in the exchanges between the two girls (Alison Steadman and Jackie Smith-Wood) who are so exploratory in nature that you would imagine they came from different planets and not from different sectors of the same city. I only wish the structure of *The Other Side* had been less confusing.



Wall with a view: *The Other Side* (9.00pm) is one of the Radio 4 programmes tonight that feature the Berlin Wall

BBC1

6.00 *Cee-fax AM*.
6.35 *The Pink Panther Show*. (r)
6.55 *Weather*.
7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 *News and weather*.
9.05 *Hockey Cookey*. (r) 9.20 *Play School* with Carol Leader and guest, Fred Harris. (r)
9.40 *Cartoon Double Bill*. (r)
10.00 *News and weather*.
10.05 *Grandstand* introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up is: (subject to alteration)
10.10 Rugby Union: World Cup action including the game between Ireland and Wales; 10.45 and 2.00 Cricket: England play Pakistan in the third and last 55-overs-a-side match for the Texaco Trophy. The commentators at Edgbaston are Richie Benaud and Ray Lingsworth.
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Maryn Lewis. Weather. 1.30 and 3.00 *Golf*: the final round of the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship, introduced by Harry Carpenter. Commentating at Wentworth are Peter Alliss, Clive Clark, Bruce Crichtley, and Tony Jacklin. 4.30 Cycling: highlights of the first week of the Milk Race, introduced by Phil Liggett and Hugh Porter.
5.05 *News* with Maryn Lewis. Weather. 5.20 *Sport*: Regional news.
5.25 *Disney Time* introduced by Philip Schofield. Clips from films that include *Jungle Book*, *Snow White*, and *The Aristocats*.
6.00 *Jim'll Fix It*. Jimmy Savile.



Leslie Grantham, "Dirty Den" of EastEnders, turns disc jockey in Hitsville E20 (on Radio 1, 8.00pm)

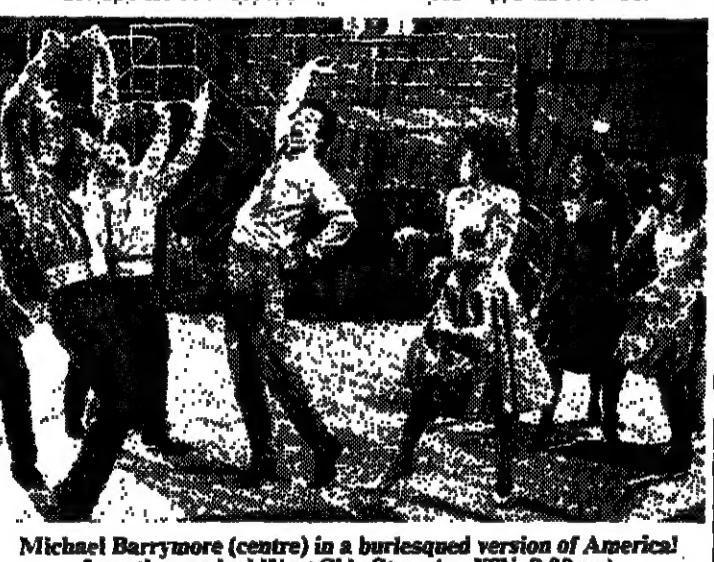
BBC2

6.55 *Open University: Maths - to the calculus*. Ends at 7.20.
9.00 *Cee-fax*.
9.35 *See Hear*. A repeat of yesterday's magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing, presented by Clive Mason and John Lee.
10.00 *You and Me*. A series for four- and five-year olds. (r) 10.15 *Cee-fax*.
1.25 *It's a Day of Thanks on Walton's Mountain* (1982) starring Ralph Wade, Ellen Corby, and John Walmisley. A made-for-television story based on the long-running and successful television series, *The Waltons*. Set in the days before Thanksgiving in 1947, the Waltons are preparing for the big day, but the fortunes of the Second World War mean that not everyone will be sitting down to the traditional meal. Directed by Harry Harris.
3.00 *International One-day Cricket*. The last of the three limited overs internationals between England and Pakistan, introduced by Tony Lewis from Edgbaston.
7.25 *Puccini's Turandot*, live from Covent Garden, with Dame Gwyneth Jones and Franco Bonisolli. During the first interval, at approximately 8.05, Robert Lloyd, who sings the role of Timur in this production, and Dame Eva Turner, who first sang Turandot in 1926 at La Scala, present a singers' view of the opera. The second interval, at approximately 8.15, Andrei Serban, Sally Jacobs, and Kate Flatt, talk to Humphrey Matthews about the research that has behind their production concept, and Edward Greenfield examines the problems faced by Puccini in this last, and unfinished, opera. Simultaneous broadcast with Concerto 3 (see Choice).
10.20 *World Cup Rugby* introduced by Steve Rider with Chris Rea. The Pool 2 game between Ireland and Wales, and news of the matches between Japan and the USA; Canada and Tonga; and Argentina and Fiji. The commentator is Nigel Summer-Smith.
10.50 *International Golf*. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights of the final round of the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship.
11.25 *International One-day Cricket*. The best of the action from the game at Edgbaston between England and Pakistan, introduced by Tony Lewis.
12.00 *On the Hastings*. Julia Somerville presents extracts from today's key election speeches.
12.30 *Weather*. NB: programme times after Turandot are approximate.

ITV/LONDON

7.00 *TV-am: Wide Awake Bank Holiday Special*.
9.25 *Frost: Camelot* (1967) starring Richard Harris, Vanessa Redgrave, Franco Nero, and David Hemmings. A Learner and Noel Coward musical based on the story of King Arthur. Lancelot, and Guinevere, in the magical kingdom of Camelot. Directed by Joshua Logan.
12.20 *Gymnastics*. Nick Owen introduces the Grand Final of the 1987 World Championships. The gymnast of the Year competition at Wembley Arena. Eight boys aged under 16 and eight girls aged under 13 compete in two sections, the winners of each section receiving a month's training at the Vladimir School of Gymnastics in Russia.
1.20 *News* with Trevor McDonald.
1.25 *Time Travel: Fact, Fiction and Fantasy*. Michael Fox narrates this documentary about time travel which includes extracts from the Steven Spielberg film in which he starred, *Back to the Future*. (r) 2.05 *The A-Team*. The innovative quartet come to aid of a cook who helped them to escape from a prison in Vietnam, whose life is now in danger. (r)
3.00 *Athletics*. Jim Rosenthal introduces action from the HFC United Kingdom Championships from the Moorway Sports Centre, Derby. The commentators, Alan Parry and Peter Matthews, are joined by Steve Overt.
4.55 *News*.
5.00 *Film: The Sword and the Rose* (1935) starring Glynis Johns and Richard Todd. King Henry VIII intends to marry off his capricious sister, Mary Tudor, to the decrepit Louis XII. But she

has plans of her own to marry a commoner, Charles Brandon, hoping to thwart both courses of action is the scheming Duke of Buckingham who wants Mary to be his bride. Directed by Ken Annakin.
6.35 *Crossroads*.
7.00 *What's My Line?* Eamonn Andrews introduces another edition of the odd occupations game. Trying to discover who does what are George Gae, Barbara Kelly, and Judy Cooper.
7.30 *Coronation Street*. Terry Duggan's episode is devoted to keep away from Pete Jackson's wife. But can he keep his word? (Oracle)
8.00 *The Michael Barrymore Special*. The entertainer in a series of sketches aided and abetted by music from the Communards; Nathalie Enteline of the Lido Paris; and world snooker champion, Steve Davis.
9.00 *Film: Flight 93: Disaster on the Potomac* (1984) starring Richard Masur. A made-for-television drama reconstructing the ill-fated flight of a Florida-bound airliner which crashed into Washington's Potomac River during a snowstorm in 1982. Directed by Robert Lewis. (Oracle) (continues after the news)
10.00 *News*.
10.15 *Film: Flight 93: Disaster on the Potomac* continued.
11.00 *Prospects*. Comedy drama serial starring Gary Olsen and Brian Bovel as two would-be entrepreneurs trying to earn a living in the Isle of Dogs area of London. (r) (Oracle)
12.00 *Hammer House of Horror*: Children of the Full Moon, starring Christopher Cazenove and Diana Dors. A holiday is turned into a nightmare by angelic children who are with them when they seem. (r) Ends at 12.55.



Michael Barrymore (centre) in a burlesque version of America from the musical West Side Story (on ITV, 8.00pm)

CHANNEL 4

12.30 *Film: The Magic Box* (1951) starring Robert Donat. A biopic about the British film pioneer William Friese-Greene who threw up a promising career as a photographer in 19th-century London to concentrate on developing a moving picture camera. Directed by John Boulting.
2.30 *Channel 4 Racing* from Sandown Park. Brough Scott introduces coverage of the Saxone Handicap Stakes (2.35); the Mappin and Webb Henry II Stakes (3.05); the Sevens Temple Stakes (3.35); and the Selfridge Whitson Cup Stakes (4.10).
4.30 *Countdown*. Challenging Friday's winner of the words and numbers game is Karl Varney, a student from Rugby.
5.00 *Hogan's Heroes*. Vintage American comedy series about a group of resourceful Allied prisoners-of-war.
5.30 *Abra-cadabra*. Part two of the entertaining science education series examines space travel.
6.00 *Paintability - Decorating with a Difference*. In this final programme of the series, Joanna Innes discusses the possibilities for decorating furniture. (r) (Oracle)
6.30 *Listening Eye*. Magazine programme for the hearing impaired.
7.00 *Channel 4 News* with Nicholas Owen. Followed by *Weather*.
7.15 *Messenger* from Poland. Jan Karpiński, now retired academic in Washington, recalls what it was like being a courier for the Polish Resistance Movement during the Second World War, and describes his frustrating attempts to alien Western leaders to the Holocaust.
8.00 *Brookside*. Billy is driven to despair by thoughtless driving.
8.30 *Chateaufort*. Episode 17 of the French drama serial and Travers visits Jean-Jacques and makes an interesting discovery. English subtitles.
9.30 *The Corner House*. Camp comedy series about a corner cafe owner and his enthusiastic assistant.
10.00 *A TV Dante - Inferno V* (see Choice).
10.20 *Film: A Kind of English* (1985) A drama about a young Bengali boy living in the East End of London with his unemployed and broken father and his mother who retains the role of the dutiful wife. Starring Jamil Ali and directed by Rifat Amini.
11.45 *Election Brief*.
11.55 *Underground New York*. A documentary about film personalities who were among the founders of the United States "underground" movement. Ends at 12.50.

VARIATIONS

BBC1 WALES: 6.55-7.30 *World Cup Rugby* (Wales v Ireland 7.25am-7.30am) and *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 8.55-9.30 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 9.30-10.00 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 10.00-10.30 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 10.30-11.00 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 11.00-11.30 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 11.30-12.00 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 12.00-12.30 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 12.30-1.00 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 1.00-1.30 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 1.30-2.00 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 2.00-2.30 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 2.30-3.00 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 3.00-3.30 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 3.30-4.00 *World Cup Rugby* (Ireland v Wales 7.30am-7.35am). 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Skinner flies out for Hall

From David Hands
Rugby Correspondent
Brisbane

It was decided by England over the weekend that John Hall should be replaced by Mick Skinner, the uncapped Harlequin flanker.

It is hoped that Skinner will join the party on Wednesday when they return to Sydney to complete preparations for the next game, against Japan on Saturday. The 28-year-old played against France in the B international in February.

Hall should have played against Australia at Concord Oval in Sydney on Saturday. Instead he was examined by the World Cup medical team, who advised that his right knee should be subject to "keyhole" surgery to establish the extent of the damage caused by a fall five days ago. Hall will head home.

He will be followed by Marcus Rose, the full back, who was released from Concord Hospital yesterday after a night's observation following the injury he received in the early minutes of England's 19-6 defeat by Australia in their opening World Cup match on Saturday. Rose was concussed in a heavy tackle and International Board regulations advise against playing for three weeks after such an injury.

England have been told he should not fly for a further week so his return home will come next weekend. He will be replaced, subject to the approval of the Australian Rugby Union, by Hov Davies (Wagga), who is currently in Brisbane with Middlesex.

Keith Lawrence, New Zealand's leading referee, dissipated much of the good will he earned in two Five Nations championship matches earlier this year during Saturday's game. Apart from awarding a controversial try to David Campese, the Australian wing, who admitted privately afterwards that it should not have been given, his uneven handling of the match fuelled the worries about international refereeing standards in this inaugural tournament.

World Cup reports, page 22

Gatting hopes to be on his toes again for decider

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Pakistan chose an opportune moment at which to win their first one-day international against England in England for 13 years when they gained a six-wicket victory at Trent Bridge on Saturday. By doing so, they ended a sequence of defeats that was getting out of hand and left themselves with everything to play for at Edgbaston today in the third and deciding match for the Texaco Trophy.

Let it be said at once that no blame for England's defeat could be attached to Emburey, deputising as captain for the injured Gatting. Emburey got the toss wrong, which cost England the initiative, but that was hardly his fault and, apart from Broad, his batsmen let him down, which he could do nothing about. Botham, too, conceded 19 runs in his first four overs just when it was starting to look as though England might make a successful defence of even as meagre a total as 157.

When Emburey reflected on the day's cricket, he may have wished that he had bowled second change himself. Pakistan were 31 for two after 16 overs and starting to fret when, instead, Botham came on and let them get away. But this was no howler by Emburey.

It will be a help, even so, if Gatting is back today, if only to re-establish a winning side. After a net at Edgbaston yesterday, he was hopeful that he would be, his toe being much less inflamed.

There seemed then to be a greater doubt about Dilley, who has something the matter with his side. He usually has something wrong with something. Thomas had a good workout in case he is called on and Christopher Cowdrey was sent for as cover for both Gatting and Dilley.

Once Imran had found his length, there were few easy runs for England at Trent Bridge, batting mostly in poor light and on a pitch that got

rather easier as the match went on. The appearance of Mohsin Kamal, recovered from injury, gave Pakistan's attack a distinctly sharper edge than at the Oval two days before, and Miandad was to play another highly accomplished innings.

Neither today nor for the rest of the summer are Pakistan going to be easily beaten unless, for some reason or other, they become their own worst enemies.

Not for the first time in his remarkable career, Botham

Pakistan have lost touch with Qadir

Concern is growing over the plans and whereabouts of Abdul Qadir, Pakistan's leading leg-spinner (Alan Lee writes). The latest bulletin suggests that the tour management have lost contact with him.

Imran Khan, the captain, admitted yesterday: "We want him here for the Middlesex match next weekend. I shall try to talk to him in the next day or two, but there is a problem because it seems his phone is out of order."

Qadir was allowed compassionate leave at the start of the tour, reportedly because his wife was sick. No-one, however, had planned for the absence to be this long.

must hear hounds starting to bay. In all his cricket this season, for Worcestershire and England, his 14 wickets have cost him 32 runs apiece and in 11 innings with the bat he averages 22. He was devoted to Ken Barrington, and if Ken were here now I am sure he would be counselling patience, not so much in waiting for things to come right but in how he made sure that they did.

It is as much as anything a matter of adjustment — of Botham recognizing that his eye is not quite what it was

and that what might once have been a ball worth trying is now a long hop. If England bowled half a dozen of these on Saturday, Botham was responsible for five of them when, like everyone else, he should have been prepared just to put the ball where the batsmen least wanted it — straight and on a length.

In 19 innings in one-day internationals, Broad has made nine fifties. He has to be seen at the moment as the best player in the England side.

But the batsman whom bowlers are having most trouble with is Javed Miandad. He is playing not only with a wonderful touch but with such good sense as well. He reminds one of Rohan Kanhai with his outrageous talent, but he no longer gets himself out as often as Kanhai did.

Miandad is maturing as his confidence becomes tempered with judgement. Most adjudicators would, I think, have given him the Man of the Match award at the Oval last week, ahead of Broad, and he won it hands down on Saturday. At Edgbaston today his wicket will be much the most prized.

At breakfast time on Saturday, the chances of getting a prompt start, let alone bowling 107 overs by soon after 6.30, seemed hopelessly remote. Just down the motorway, it was "fairly tipping it down". But we were lucky for once where it mattered most and the forecast is not unpromising for today's decider. So long as the toss gives neither side an important advantage, England should still take the trophy.

The reminder served them on Saturday, that they can take nothing for granted if they are not good enough for that, could well have been salutary. Just to do the basic things to the best of their ability should be enough. Miandad notwithstanding.

Scoreboard, page 26



The one-man test: Gatting getting back into his stride in the nets at Edgbaston yesterday

Langer and Ballesteros in another title-chasing duel

By Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent

Bernhard Langer and Severiano Ballesteros yesterday turned the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship into what promises to develop into another intriguing head-to-head confrontation.

Langer, two shots ahead at the start of the third round, retained his advantage by matching Ballesteros's 68 and finished with a 54-hole score of 203, which is 13 under par. Today, however, they will be playing partners on the West course at Wentworth, where in the past the Spaniard has reigned supreme, and with Jose-Maria Canizares a further four shots adrift, it seems that one or the other must win the £36,600 first prize.

Ballesteros has four World Match Play Championship wins over Langer to his credit. He also came out on top when they were paired in the final round of the Open at St Andrew's in 1984. And in the Carroll's Irish Open in 1985, Ballesteros was the victor when he scalped Langer's fate with a 30-foot putt at the third extra hole.

Langer, however, won the US Masters in 1985 playing shoulder-to-shoulder with Ballesteros, and last October, the pair went to four extra holes in the Lancome Trophy before darkness intervened.

Langer has learned over the years the importance of not being intimidated by Ballesteros, "I will utterly ignore him," said Langer. "I'm not even going to look at him when he is playing his shots. I will go out and play my own game and if he shoots 62 then there is simply nothing I can do about that. He is not easy to play with because he concentrates very hard and he thinks only about his own

finish with two birdies meant that he had to gamble.

Langer had four birdies in his first 12 holes before, at the 15th, he dropped his first shot in 49 holes. He finished with a birdie four on the 18th green where, minutes earlier, Ballesteros, after making his four at the 17th, had finished with another birdie by holing from 15 feet.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	471	4	10	186	3
2	155	3	11	376	4
3	452	4	12	483	5
4	501	5	13	441	4
5	191	3	14	179	3
6	344	4	15	486	4
7	359	4	16	380	4
8	398	4	17	571	5
9	450	4	18	502	5

Out 3,361 35 In 3,504 37

Total yardage: 6,945 Pw: 72

game. Maybe it is true that some years ago I didn't like that. But I've learned from it and I've learned to play with him."

Even Ballesteros, however, acknowledged Langer's elevation by angrily using his driver at the long 17th hole to go for the green. He had dropped his only shot of the day at the 16th, and his determination to

END COLUMN

Walkout puts a career at risk

From Richard Evans
Paris

No matter what officials decide to do about it, John McEnroe may have taken a step towards permanent retirement by walking out of court and being disqualified during the third set of his match with Miloslav Mecir when the United States played Czechoslovakia in the final of the World Team Cup in Dusseldorf yesterday.

Ten days ago, in a long and searching interview, McEnroe hinted strongly that he would beat the hangman and tie his own noose if he could not control his on-court behaviour.

In the third game of the third set against Mecir, with the score standing at 7-5, 2-6, 1-1 in the Czech's favour, McEnroe argued about a let cord that was called on his serve; then about a line call and finally when he was told, "fashed."

He kicked his racket bag and yelled at the MPTC umpire, Richard Kaufman, during the changeover and then, at 30-0 to Mecir in the next game, he was hit with a penalty point for a time violation.

Complaining that his back was hurting, McEnroe then

Becker injured

Paris (AFP) — Boris Becker, second seed for the French Open which starts here today, limped off the centre court at the Roland Garros stadium yesterday after injuring his right ankle in a practice match against the Brazilian, Cassio Motta. Becker left for his hotel without saying a word, but the director at Roland Garros, Patrice Clerc, later confirmed that the Wimbledon champion had injured his ankle and chosen to head straight home as a precautionary measure.

walked off court, ignoring Kaufman's instruction to remain until the referee and trainer were called.

Later in the press conference, insisted he did not have to remain on court and, amidst the general hubbub, did not hear Kaufman tell him not to leave.

As it stands right now, McEnroe has been fined \$4,500 in Dusseldorf, putting his total for the year at \$8,000 which exceeds the \$7,500 limit under the new rules implemented this year. This automatically costs McEnroe another \$10,000 but does not involve suspension until he passes another \$7,500 mark. Then the penalty becomes two months suspension.

There is, however, an "aggravated behaviour" clause in the complicated MPTC rules which could involve immediate suspension if the MPTC so decide.

However, neither McEnroe's own personal concerns nor Happer will prevent him playing in the French Open here this week.

Jenkins 'siphoning funds'

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

David Jenkins, Britain's former Olympic athlete accused in the United States of running an international multi-million dollar steroid smuggling ring, faced new allegations yesterday from the assistant United States attorney, Phillip Halpern.

According to Mr Halpern, Jenkins, who is in a San Diego jail awaiting arraignment tomorrow, has been wiring hundreds of thousands of dollars, believed to have been siphoned off from his allegedly illegal operations, to his bank account in Britain.

Mr Halpern, who headed the United States government investigation into the alleged

black market operation, said: "Mr Jenkins is in deep trouble. He is in jail, very subdued and knows this is a serious business." He said the siphoning of funds had taken place over the last 18 months.

Jenkins, married with a child and whose home is in a San Diego suburb, is being held without bail because federal officials believe he is a flight risk. Tomorrow's court appearance should be a perfunctory one in which he will enter a plea to the charges.

In the San Diego Grand Jury indictment, Jenkins is alleged to have set up the business working through the Mexican owner of a drug factory.

Mr Halpern said: "We have no reason to believe that there are any other British athletes or citizens involved in this. However, it is possible that some of the steroids made in Tijuana have found their way to Britain. The drugs could be very dangerous and in some cases lethal."

He added: "We have tested barely one per cent of one per cent of the drugs seized and in some cases discovered that some vials contain only water, and others are mislabelled — labelled one thing and turning out to be something else. You'd better bet that when you are shooting that stuff into your veins there's going to be a major health risk."

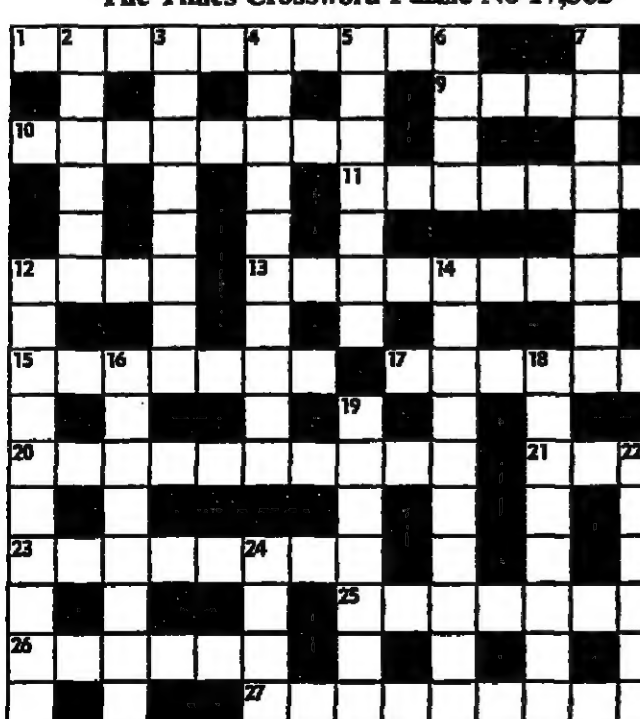
Bayern make offer for Hateley

Munich (Reuters) — West German first division leaders Bayern Munich have offered AC Milan three million marks (£660,000) to replace Dieter Hoernes, who has left the club's English forward Mark Hateley, who has confirmed receiving offers from Italian, French, West German and English teams. Bayern are searching for a new centre-forward to replace Dieter Hoernes, who has said he will end his playing career at the end of the season.

"If the Italians turn us down, we'll go into the next season with our existing team," Bayern manager Uli Hoeness said. Hateley will also decide this week on an offer to join new Scottish champions Glasgow Rangers.

More football, page 23

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,365



- ACROSS
- "Man seeketh in society comfort, use and —" (Bacon) (10).
 - Firm base? (6).
 - Get to know about article made of hide (8).
 - Bookworm almost finished the boss! (4).
 - Cannot stir when engaged in a confinement (10).
 - Don't have an arbitrator come down (7).
 - A course to run without point (7).
 - Walker's people in for a radical set-back (10).
 - Some soldiers take little notice but learn (4).
 - Men rowing about agreement's sense (8).
 - A toiling eccentric's artistic work (8).
 - Ship carrying a great many pieces of pottery (6).
 - Shut up and check on this 16 down! (10).
- DOWN
- Object to being ordered to go again (6).
 - A beastly fighter will have to 21 alternatively (8).
 - May this lead to imprisonment for one's strongly-held opinion? (10).
 - Unusually nice lad from the country (7).
 - Some soprano valiantly striving to become a new star (4).
 - Prefer sage, just the same (8).
 - Restored control and reported (10).
 - An entertainer's exposure (5-5).
 - Writers, these — and not bad — about public transport (3-7).
 - To proceed with so much hesitation would be a bloomer (8).
 - Suppress the Left in odd situation (8).
 - Issue Number 1 with current back-up (7).
 - A colourful individual (6).
 - Take a breath and talk over parking (4).
- Concise Crossword, page 10

WEATHER
Pressure will remain high to the north of Scotland while a thundery trough approaches southwestern areas. Eastern coasts of Scotland and England will have a cold and cloudy day with a brisk easterly wind. Southwest England, the Channel Islands and south Wales will also be rather cloudy with outbreaks of thundery rain and this cloud and rain may spread later to other southern counties, after starting off quite sunny. The rest of England and Scotland and north Wales will have a dry day with plenty of warm sunshine. Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing dry in the north with the best of the sunshine in the west. Cloudier further south with rain.

ABROAD

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	19-26	SE	10-20
Amman	18-24	SE	10-20
Baghdad	22-28	SE	10-20
Bombay	28-34	SE	10-20
Buenos Aires	18-24	SE	10-20
Cairo	22-28	SE	10-20
Calcutta	28-34	SE	10-20
Colon	28-34	SE	10-20
Hong Kong	28-34	SE	10-20
London	18-24	SE	10-20
Madras	28-34	SE	10-20
Manila	28-34	SE	10-20
Medan	28-34	SE	10-20
Mumbai	28-34	SE	10-20
Nairobi	18-24	SE	10-20
Rangoon	28-34	SE	10-20
Singapore	28-34	SE	10-20
Tokyo	18-24	SE	10-20
Yokohama	18-24	SE	10-20

AROUND BRITAIN

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	18-24	SE	10-20
Manchester	18-24	SE	10-20
Birmingham	18-24	SE	10-20
Cardiff	18-24	SE	10-20
Edinburgh	18-24	SE	10-20
Glasgow	18-24	SE	10-20
Liverpool	18-24	SE	10-20
Newcastle	18-24	SE	10-20
Nottingham	18-24	SE	10-20
Sheffield	18-24	SE	10-20
Southampton	18-24	SE	10-20
Stoke	18-24	SE	10-20
Wolverhampton	18-24	SE	10-20
Wrexham	18-24	SE	10-20

HIGH TIDES

City	Time	Height
London	12:51	6.5
Manchester	12:36	6.3
Birmingham	12:21	6.1
Cardiff	12:06	5.9
Edinburgh	11:51	5.7
Glasgow	11:36	5.5
Liverpool	11:21	5.3
Newcastle	11:06	5.1
Nottingham	10:51	4.9
Sheffield	10:36	4.7
Southampton	10:21	4.5
Stoke	10:06	4.3
Wolverhampton	9:51	4.1
Wrexham	9:36	3.9

THE POUND

Country	Rate
Australia	1.50
Belgium	1.36
Canada	1.33
Denmark	1.12
France	6.55
Germany	2.36
Greece	166.67
Italy	1.36
Japan	161.00
Netherlands	2.20
Norway	1.36
Portugal	200.00
Spain	166.67
Sweden	1.36
Switzerland	2.20
USA	1.06
Yugoslavia	136.36

THE SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S PRIZE PUZZLE No 17,364 will appear next Saturday

